The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,072 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	..16th Aug.
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	....23rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	.....30th "
*L MASSILIA	4908	1400	S. D. Shallard	..... 6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	550	W. A Wheler	....13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	.....23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	.....30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vis Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	..19th August.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 335.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	....1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	....20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	.....10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200 600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	7th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dec
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
IMPERATOR.	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	11th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 10, 1887.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

DRUGS.
PATENT MEDICINES.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHYSICAL APPARATUS.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
ANALYTICAL APPARATUS.
MICROSCOPIC APPARATUS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
MEDICAL REQUISITES.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
TOILET REQUISITES.
AERATED WATERS.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURNLEA, 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 11, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2880	On or about 3rd September, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
July 11, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCRAP BOOKS

FOR MOUNTING PHOTOS, VIEWS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

BOUND IN HALF ROAN.

14 in. by 10 in.	Rs. 6 0
16" by 12"	" 10 0
20" by 14"	" 15 0

BOUND IN LEVANT MOROCCO.

9 in. by 7 in.	Rs. 6 0
10" by 8"	" 7 8
14" by 10"	" 13 8

BOUND IN CHEQUERED PERSIAN.

10 in. by 8 in.	Rs. 9 0
14" by 10"	" 14 8

BOUND IN BEST MOROCCO.

10 in. by 8 in.	Rs. 13 8
16" by 12"	" 36 0
20" by 14"	" 50 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES,

Suitable for CAMP OR SERVICE USE, SHIP-BOARD USE, HOME USE, &c.,

The Stock comprises the following Specialities :—

No. 1.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Strap and Buckle, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 13-8.

No. 2.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Lock and Key, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 14-8.

No. 3.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, 2 Razors and Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Scissors, Tweezers, Penknife, Nail Trimmer, and Mirror, secured by Lock and Key, size about 9 by 4½ by 2. Rs. 22.

No. 4.—Containing 2 Electro-plated Mounted Bottles, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Scissors, Stiletto, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Comb, Mirror, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Tweezers, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 6½ by 2½. Rs. 38.

No. 5.—Containing 2 Hair Brushes, 1 each Hat, Clothes, Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Button Hook, Nail Scissors, Nail Trimmer, Soap Box, 2 Perfume, Toothpowder and Pomade Bottles with Electro-plated Mounts, Comb, Mirror, &c., &c., secured with Lock and Key. Rs. 70.

GENT'S DRESSING CASES in a variety of new designs, in Morocco and other Superior Leathers. From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 65 each.

GENT'S DRESSING BAGS, in many new designs, fitted with Electro-plated or Solid Silver Mounts to Bottles, &c. From Rs. 90 to Rs. 500 each.

COURIER BAGS,
HAND OR BRIEF BAGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS, "Fitted,"
GLADSTONE BAGS, Empty.
TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2, Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

HALF SETS for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12		Half sets for 6.
Plain Straw Stem Pattern	Rs. 109	0	Rs. 49 0
Etched Circles	" 140	0	" 62 12
Engraved Star	" 149	8	" 67 8
Cut Iced Loops and Balls Pattern	" 191	0	" 84 12
Extra Thin Plain Straw Stem Pattern	" 154	0	" 65 0

Cash prices.

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

BEST STONEWARE DINNER SERVICES,

Consisting of 12 each Meat, Soup, Pudding and Cheese Plates, 1 Well Gravy Dish, 1 each 20in., 18 in., 16 in., 14 in., and two each 12 in. and 10 in. Flat Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand, 2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stands, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl.

Birds on Almond Branch Pattern	Rs. 108-8	Plain White	Rs. 62-12.
Do. do. with Gilt Lines	" 154-8	Maroon Lines	" 96- 8.
Blue Line	" 89-4	Gilt Lines	" 171- 8.

BEST STONEWARE BREAKFAST SERVICES,

Consisting of 6 each Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Tea or Coffee Cups and Saucers and Plates, 1 each Slop Basin, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, Milk Jug, and 10 and 12 inch Dishes; 1 each Butter Pot and Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates. Patterns as Dinner Services and a variety of others.

Per set from Rs. 29-6 to Rs. 46-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VINO DA TAVOLO

A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

MONSOON BOOTS.

THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL & POLO KIT.

THORPE AND CO.

JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—		
Black and Royal Blue	5 8	each.
Black and Amber...		
Black and Scarlet.		
Navy Blue...		
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes ...	6 8	"
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black...	11 8	"
Navy and Scarlet...		
Scarlet, Orange and Black		
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3 12	pair
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3 12	"
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 8	each
Honeycomb	2 12	"
Black and Amber Silk Squares...	7 8	"
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7 8	"
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2 8	"
Black and Amber Ties	1 12	"
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk ...	8 8	"
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk	8 8	"
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12 8	"
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0	"
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0	"

THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE.

COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE Finest, Purest, and Most Neutral Transparent Soap manufactured. Its action on the Skin being most refreshing, yielding with ease an abundant and pleasant Lather.

Per Box of three large Tablets	Re. 1-4	per dozen boxes	Rs. 13-8
Medium Size Wash Balls, each	Re. 1	per dozen "	Rs. 10
Large do. do. do.	Re. 1-4	per dozen "	Rs. 13-8
Shaving Sticks	As. 10	per dozen "	Rs. 6-8

AGENTS.—KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Will never again occur. No reasonable offer refused.

The LIQUIDATOR of

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION,

IS READY TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK FOR CASH

AT UNHEARD OF REDUCED PRICES.

The public are invited to inspect the goods consisting of FANCY ARTICLES, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, ALBUMS, JEWELLERY, ENAMELLEDWARE STATIONERY by De La Rue, OILMANSTORES, &c., &c., &c.

BARTON & Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A DESIDERATUM.

THE NEW AND GRAND DRINK.

COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY'S

INDIA PALE ALE,

NON-ALCOHOLIC

AND NON-INTOXICATING,

Possessing the full flavour of the best Bass or Allsopp without

ALCOHOL.

A SPLENDID DRINK

At the extraordinary low price of Rs. 1-4 per dozen; As. 4 allowed for returned empty bottles.

	Per doz.		Per doz
SODAWATER, BRISK SPARKLING	Rs. 0 10	TONIC WATER	Rs. 0 14
ÆRATED WATER	0 10	SELTZER WATER	1 0
POTASH WATER	0 12	LITHIA WATER	1 0
LEMONADE	0 12	GINGER ALE	1 4
GINGERADE	0 12	EAST INDIAN PALE ALE	1 4
RASPBERRYADE	0 14		

COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY,
BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A WOOD-CUT PHOTO OF
THE LATE LAMENTED
HON. SIR MAXWELL MELVILL,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Senior Member of the Council of
His Excellency the Governor.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is a Weekly Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c. &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India and is issued
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

It issues more than 2,000 Copies weekly and it is the *ONLY* Paper which has the largest circulation possible among the Gujarati Journals. Besides its largest local circulation great number of copies go to Subscribers all over India, also at Aden, Ceylon, China, Japan and Europe. This is a sufficient guarantee to Advertisers as to the immense influence of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* on the Gujarati speaking people all over the World. For advertisement rates, &c., Apply to the Manager,
KAISER-I-HIND STEAM PRESS,
29, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN OGILVIE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Ship's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th Aug. 1887.

THE GRAPHIC
JUBILEE CELEBRATION NUMBER.
THIS NUMBER CONTAINS
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.
PRICE Re 1; POST-FREE Re. 1-4;
PER V. P. POST, Re. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 253-255-257, BAZAR GATE STREET, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th August 1887, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1887.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna as a Director of the Company.
IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th August 1887.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 19th August 1887, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration:—

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 19th August 1887, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 11th, 1887.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
LENSES,
Dallmeyer's, Ross', Voigtlander's, and Lancaster's.
CAMERAS,
Meagher's, Rouch's, and Marion's.
DRY PLATES,
Ilford's (Rapid and Ordinary), Edward's, Wratten and Wainwright's, Paget's and Thomas'.
SULPHO-PYROGALLOL,
A splendid developer for any brand of dry plate.
SELF-ACTING SYPHON TANKS
for washing Negatives.
PRINTING FRAMES.
TRIPOD STANDS.
FOLDING PLATE RACKS.
ADCOCK'S PATENT VIGNETTERS.
PLATE BOXES OF SIZES, 24 grooves.
LIGHT TIGHT BOXES OF SIZES, 24 grooves.
EBONITE TRAYS.
PORCELAIN DEVELOPING DISHES.
SCALES and WEIGHTS IN POLISHED MAHOGANY BOXES.
MEASURE GLASSES of sizes.
RUBY LAMPS, RUBY TWILL, RUBY PAPER.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
EDWARD'S XL. SENSITIVE PAPER.
EASTMAN'S BROMIDE PAPER.
BRITANNIA ALPHA PAPER.
GELATINO-CHLORIDE PLATES.
PORTRAIT CHLORIDE PLATES,
for contact printing.
BACKGROUNDS.
MASKS AND DISCS.
CARDBOARDS.
MOUNTS, &c., &c.
And all materials for the PLATINOTYPE PROCESS.

Lancaster's First Quality Complete Sets ¼ and ½ Plate.
Special Price List forwarded on application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.
By Special Appointment to the BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

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NOTICES.

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THE N.-W. RAILWAY require a good CARRIAGE PAINTER. Applicants to send copies of certificates, stating terms, to
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Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Lahore.

BOMBAY EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE at present engaged in preparing a report will be glad if any gentleman, wishing to be orally examined, will send in his name without delay to the undersigned at the Custom House.
W. W. DREW,
Secretary.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

SEALED TENDERS for PAVING the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon with White and Coloured MARBLE SLABS will be received by the Vicar-General of the North in the abovenamed Church up to 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August 1887. The Tenders will be opened on the 21st inst. at noon. Each Tender must be accompanied by samples of Modles for pavements and other ornamental works.

The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred, and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract.

For full particulars apply to the Vicar-General of the North at the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon.

By order of the Bishop of Damaun.
ESTANISLAU P. V. DE SOUZA,
Vicar-General of the North.

Bombay, 9th August, 1887.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of September 1887 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., of Messrs. R. Hyde Cheetham & Co., of No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, one of the Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Ralph Hyde Cheetham or any other Liquidator of the said Company are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are paid.—Dated this 5th day of August 1887.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a LOOM-SHED and other small BUILDINGS will be received by the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1887.

Conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3.

Plans of the Works can be seen at the Office of the Company during office-hours.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July, 1887.

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Manager.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native dancers, and lodging-house keepers, their safe, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxe den—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.
CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.
CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bed.
CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.
CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo
CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.
CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.
CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Father of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Et it Carolus.
CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—Storne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.
CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Eclipse—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.
CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Pronga—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.
CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.
CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximos—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Masagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.
CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.
CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.
CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Fambie of 1876.
CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.
CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMBLE RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Abouklo—Norr ann Macleod,—Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay."
Give racers of Bombay,
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume.
Index.

NOTICES.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.
SPECIAL MERITS of

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maiden, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Goa (s), for Coast and Calcutta ; Akbar (s), Mauritius ; Co. of York (s), Coconada ; and Mecca (s), Aden and Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Sir Lancelot entered, and the s.s. Akbar left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 11 a.m.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Gray, Sladen, Fenton and Armstrong *vs.* White—Messrs. Summer (captain), Murray, Wallace, Warner and Dixon.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Fanendra Dadaji, kulkarni of mauze Hoshalli, Taluka Ron, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been found guilty of grave misconduct and dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

SUSPENSION OF A PLEADER.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have suspended Mr. Sadashiv Balkrishna Bhate from practising as a Pleader in the District and Sessions Court of Belgaum and in all other Courts, Civil and Criminal, subordinate to the said Court, for the period of six months from this date.—*Ibid.*

DISEASED MEAT.—Hassain Raj Mahomed and Toolsee Tookaram, butchers, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Enoch Salomon, market inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with exposing for sale at Camatteepoora diseased meat intended for human food, the same being unfit for such purpose, on the 1st instant. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and accused No. 1 also admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence. He was fined Rs. 25, and the other was fined Rs. 15.

A TERROR TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Inspector Lee-Smith charged Gania Mahadoo, a notoriously bad character, before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with the theft of Rs. 5 in cash. From the evidence it appeared that the accused met a Hindoo named Purshotum Doosa on the road, and asked for a beedee, which the latter readily gave. While removing the beedee he rattled a few rupees, and Gania thereupon demanded some money. This the complainant refused to give, and in consequence he was knocked down and robbed of the money, with which the accused ran into a house. A cry was raised for the police, and a sepoy eventually traced and arrested the prisoner. A sentence of one year's hard labour was passed, the Magistrate remarking that the accused was a terror of the neighbourhood.

SHOOTING BY A CHIEF CONSTABLE.—Appajee Narayan Brahmin, a chief constable of police on the Southern Mahratta Railway Line, has been placed under suspension, under the orders of Mr. Alexander, Police Superintendent, for having discharged a gun at Gunsch Ramchandra, constable. It appears that the chief constable, having indulged less wisely than copiously in liquor, ordered the constable to fetch mutton for his dinner. This the constable, being a Brahmin, refused to do, whereupon the chief constable fired at him, fortunately for both of them, missing his mark.—*Deccan Herald*

POLICE TORTURE.—In Wednesday's issue there appeared a paragraph of a man named Govinda Dhurmajee being arrested by the police for having in his possession currency notes of a large amount which were supposed to have been fraudulently obtained. Yesterday morning Govinda appeared before Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, and complained that he was severely maltreated by the police, who had charge of him. He stated he was placed in a room and was struck several violent blows for the purpose of extracting a confession. The Magistrate found illustrations of the man's statement in innumerable bruises on his person, and ordered him to be sent to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment, and an inquiry to be held as to the nature of his injuries.—*Poona Observer.*

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—General Carnegy, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, leaves Bombay for Brindsi by the mail steamer of the 23rd September next.—*Ibid.*

THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL CURIA OF BOMBAY.—The *Anglo-Lusitano* says that the Archiepiscopal Curia in Bombay, which is a substitute for a Chapter, has been constituted as follow : *Vicar General*—The Very Rev. Theodore Dalhoff, S. J. *Chancellor*—The Very Rev. Domingos Francisco Pereira, Vicar of the Church of N. S. do Rozario, Mazagon. *Fiscal Advocate*—The Very Rev. A. Maller, S.J., Rector of the Seminary. *Councillors*—The Revs. Manoel Antonio Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca ; Rudolph Fischer, S. J., Rector, St. Mary's College ; Julius Mayr, S. J., Rector, St. Xavier's College ; and Michael Reuter, S. J., Vicar, St. Anne's Church, Byculla.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—*The Anglo Indian Advocate* says :—That the work done by the Cathedral High Schools is good work, highly beneficial to the community, which we represent, goes without saying, and we need not, we are sure, offer any apology for referring in these columns to the very urgent appeal lately put forward by the governing body for subscriptions towards the building fund. The present building when finished will accommodate the Boys' School only, and the governing body has, it would appear, to raise Rs. 20,000 on this account only, and unless it succeeds in so doing, it runs a very serious risk not only of losing a Government grant of Rs. 15,733, but of forfeiting the whole building unless the money required is forthcoming before the end of the current official year, that is to say, before the 1st April 1888. Apart from all questions of the particular school of thought to which the governing body of the Cathedral Institutions belongs, we would urge that the Anglo-Indian community is running a serious risk of losing a most useful educational building grant which may seriously injure, if not absolutely ruin the prospect of the community, having at no distant time a useful institution in a building of its own, which will for all time educate and fit for the struggle of life no less than 300 Anglo-Indian boys and girls, and we feel sure that we shall not appeal in vain to the Association to urge on its members and their friends to come forward with a helping hand and respond to the urgent appeal for subscriptions to the building fund of the Cathedral Schools.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE case in which Dr. Thompson, of the Colaba Sanitarium, was charged with assaulting, on the 21st May last, Dewkurrun Nanjee, a broker, was concluded before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant ; and Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne ; Gilbert and Sayani, represented the defendant.

Mr. Mehta explained to the Court the nature of the circumstances under which the case had been adjourned, and again repeated what he had said at the last hearing, that the complainant did not wish to proceed vindictively, but merely desired to satisfy himself as to who it was that had committed the assault. The witnesses for his side had been positive that Dr. Thompson was the man, but if Mr. Brake would give the name of the gentleman who was with him, and who he says assaulted the complainant, the case would drop so far as Dr. Thompson was concerned.

Mr. Payne was quite agreeable to the procedure, and accordingly put Mr. Brake in the box, and said he was a Lieutenant in the Army and resided at Colaba.

Mr. Mehta : Do you remember that on the last occasion you said Dr. Thompson was not the person who committed the assault ?—Yes.

And that the complainant was assaulted by another gentleman, who was in your company ?—Yes.

What is the name of that gentleman ?—French.

A friend of yours ?—Yes.

What is his Christian name ?—I do not know. He stopped with me for a week while travelling through for Delhi, I think. I don't know where he is now.

Where was he the last time you heard from him ?—In Calcutta. Witness continued that Lieutenant French was in the Royal Artillery, and he had never known him before. Lieut. French had put up with witness because there was no room for him in the Mess. Witness could not give the gentleman's Christian name, as he did not know it.

Mr. Mehta was satisfied with this, and his Worship dismissed the case, acquitting Dr. Thompson.

The Turkish Sultan has subscribed £T1,500 for the relief of the inhabitants of Adana and Konia in Asiatic Turkey, who are suffering from famine. His Majesty has also given orders for a Commission, composed of General Osman Seifi Pacha and Vassir Pacha and Colonels Faik Bey and Akif Bey, to proceed to Konia to render aid, and to distribute provisions to the people.

BENGAL.

A GHARIWALLA ROBBING HIS FARE.—At the Calcutta Police Court, Inspector Merriman obtained a warrant against the driver of a hackney carriage for the theft of a gold watch and chain, the property of a Mr. Frazer. It was stated that this gentleman had gone to a hotel in Bentick Street, and when he came out, which was past midnight, he ordered the driver to take him to Howrah. He had fallen asleep in the carriage, and the driver in conjunction with accused, who was the driver of another hackney carriage, had planned to rob him of his jewellery. Accused had got upon the carriage, and after they had brought him to the Howrah Bridge, they robbed him of the watch and chain, and, took him out of the carriage. He was left lying on the Bridge, and the following morning he discovered his loss and informed the police.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.—The case of Messrs. Gupta and Company, druggists of Esplanade Row, against Dharini Chunder Shaw for conterfeiting the trade marks of their antiperiodic mixture, was resumed at the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday. Mr. Mitter, instructed by a native pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Babu Kanye Lall Mookerjee for the defence. His Worship reserved judgment.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mrs. Maria Graham, a young East Indian woman, appeared in Calcutta Police Court on Saturday morning, and complained of her husband, to whom she had been married about a year ago, having taken away their infant son, aged two months, from her custody, and further assaulted her. She was nursing the child who was now deprived of her nourishment. His Worship directed Inspector Butterfield of the Colutollah Thannah, in whose section the parties reside, to accompany the applicant to her husband's house, and make him give over the child to the child's mother, if the child was really two months old. About half an hour after they had gone, the Inspector returned bringing with him both father and child. His Worship told the former that he could not take away the child from the mother when it was so young. He must make the same over to her. Accused said that she herself put down the child in the compound of the house, and went away refusing to have any thing to do with it. He, therefore, took charge of it. After making over the child in presence of the Court, he said that he wanted his wife to live with him. She said that his sisters were constantly ill-treating her. His Worship advised him to keep his sisters apart, and warn them not to molest her. The husband was also warned not to lay hands on her. Both parties then left Court together.

A CALCUTTA DEFAMATION CASE.

THE case in which four native gentlemen, named respectively, Madhub Chunder Nauth, Chunder Kurma Nauth, Nepal Chunder Nauth and Udoy Chunder Nauth, charged Babu Nundo Lal Roy, editor and publisher of the *Yogir Poita* (a pamphlet), with defamation, was called on for hearing on Saturday at Calcutta, when Babu Kanye Lall Mukerji appeared for the prosecution, and Babu Gopal Lal Seal for the defence. The names of the other defendants are Kally Prosunno Roy (the printer) and Srinath Laha, the proprietor of the printing press, known as "Surjodaya," where the said pamphlet was printed. Babu Gopal Lal Seal said that no translation of the pamphlet in question had yet been tendered. Babu Kanye Lall Mukerji said that the same was in course of preparation. He would take this opportunity of mentioning that the editor and author of the said pamphlet, Babu Nundo Lal Dey, having tendered an apology, the charge against him was withdrawn. In it the accused said : "I am very sorry for my fault and repent of it, and I heartily beg to be pardoned by all the *Yogis* in Bengal. I hereby promise that in future I will never write such a bad book ; should I write, then I will be punished according to law. From this time, I will try my best to publish to the community about your high caste, and your right to the *Shasters*." The court thereafter said that it would adjourn the case for a week by which time it was to be hoped that the translations would be ready, and that since the principal had apologized, the others would see their way towards an amicable settlement of the case.

RIOTING AT SEALDAH.

The case of Empress on the prosecution of Mrs. Charlotte Virginia Carrison *vs.*—(1) W. Davidson, (2) J. Jood, (3) J. Keer, (4) W. Jackson, (5) E. A. Culbert, (6) C. Roache, (7) N. Mackintosh, (8) F. Avery, (9) F. Traynor, (10) J. Evans, (11) J. Booth, (12) F. Scurvan was heard at Sealdah on the 2nd August.

Mr. Cranenburgh, instructed by Babu B. L. Bagchi, appeard for the prosecution, Mr. Braunfeld, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Babus Joygopal and Chuni Lall, for the defence.

The following are the facts of the case :—

That the complainant, Mrs. Charlotte Virginia Carrison, who had certain claims on house No. 1, situated at Hattibagan Road, Entally, on the 3rd of June last, went into the said house with her brothers and Mrs. Serret and children, and took possession of a portion of the house, which was lately occupied by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Maria Carrison, the other loft of the house being in the occupation and possession of one Harry Macleod, both as lessee and mortgagee of the same. It appears also that there was some litigation going on in the High Court between Mrs. Westcott, daughter of Mrs. M. Carrison, and her Executrix and the Trustees for the declaration of her right to the said house, and to have the deed of settlement set aside. After the dismissal of this suit on 18th of April, the complainant C. V. Carrison, took possession of the house on the 3rd of June last. During her residence in the house on the 8th of June last, at the instance of the said Mrs. Westcott, her son, Mr. Davidson, in company with the accused, eight of whom were West Indians or Africans, came to the house by bursting open the gate and ousted Mrs. C. V. Carrison with force, threatening to shoot her with a pistol. Mr. Davidson, after having ejected her from the house, locked the gate of the house, and remained in possession of the house in company with the others. Information being given to the Police for the outrage committed, Inspector Pereira promptly arrived on the spot with a *posse* of Police men, and arrested the accused within the premises, took them to the Thannah, and after a thorough investigation into the matter, sent the case for trial before the Joint-Magistrate of Sealdah.

Mr. Curtain, Mr. Newing Smilles, Pereira and other witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, who supported the case for the prosecution.

The defence set upwas that accused, Mr. Davidson, son of Mrs. Westcott, one of the claimants of the house, had gone there along with the accused Kerr and Todds for negotiating certain arrangements for the redemption of the mortgage from Mr. Macleod, the mortgagee. When they were there, a quarrel took place between the West Indians and complainant for their wages, he having engaged them for the purpose of keeping possession of the house on he behalf, and that Mr. Davidson and his two companions, together with the West Indians, went to the Police, so that he may not stand in the way of complainant retaining possession of the house. There were other pleas raised by the defence in connection with Macleod's dispossession of another house No. 4 in the same locality. Mr. Macleod, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Rice were called to support the defence. The Magistrate, after a patient hearing of the case for several sittings, delivered judgment on the 2nd of August, touching all the points in connection with the case. He believed the story for the prosecution, and disbelieved the defence, and finding the defendants guilty under Sections 147 and 426 P. C. sentenced them two months' rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, on default to one week's additional rigorous imprisonment each. Half of the fine, when realized will be paid to complainant as compensation.

MADRAS.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH.—The Ziegenbalg Jubilee Memorial Church at Shiyali was consecrated on the 28th ultimo. The church is the property of the Lutheran mission.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT JUDGE.—The death is announced, at Trevandrum, on the 20th ultimo, of Mr. Gabriel Simon Arianayagam Pillay, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Travancore. Mr. Arianayagam received a considerable portion of his education in the Normal School at Madras. He was a graduate of the Madras University and a Bachelor of Laws as well. He was the first native Christian who was raised to the Travancore High Court Bench. A Cochin paper, in announcing his death, says :—"So great was the high esteem in which all people held him, that his was *the best attended* funeral witnessed in Trevandrum. All officers of the State, from the Prime Minister downwards, the Judges of the High Court, the principal European officers, and the Eurasians ; also a very large gathering of people of *all* castes, creeds and conditions, attended the funeral procession and service, to pay their last tribute of esteem to a *truly* just and God-fearing man. A detachment of the local Police Force was also in attendance. His remains were intered, after solemn *requiem* mass, in a deep vault just outside the walls of the sanctuary of the Church, a privilege granted by his Grace and his Lordship of Quilon."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting ? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers wherever, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

CEYLON.

A PROPOSAL TO LICENSE GAMBLING HOUSES.—The following passage occurs in Mr. King's last administration Report :—"It is probable that much less harm would result from licensing public gambling than from trying to interdict it altogether. People are accustomed to assemble for this purpose under secrecy driven by the fear of legal prosecution, or the interference in other respects of the police authorities. The secrecy of these proceedings attracts bad characters, is favorable to intrigue and breaches of the liquor laws, and is otherwises calculated generally to foster crime and immorality. Take away the circumstance of stealth, and gambling becomes comparatively innocent and harmless. The question would seem to lie under all such arguments as may be adduced for or against the licensing of drink."—*Times*

SIR CECIL SMITH'S PROMOTION AS GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS.—Sir Cecil Smith's promotion to the Governorship of the Straits Settlements will no doubt be welcome news to him on his arrival here, but to this Colony it is little short of a calamity. Singularly gifted in tact and at the same time perfectly candid and straightforward, saying what he meant, and carrying out what he said, he inspired all who came in contact with him with a feeling of security and confidence, which made it a pleasure to work with him or under him. He has shewn very considerable ability as an administrator, and possesses a power of grasping a question and dealing with it promptly, a quality which is of immense value here, where the system of centralisation prevails. We have not seen his like before, but we may see his like again, for we have in our midst one who is his equal as an administrator, though lacking the experience and knowledge of details which so much facilitate the despatch of business in an office such as the Colonial Secretaries.—*Ibid.*

SACRILIGE IN COLOMBO.—On Friday week the police found a boy, who hawks about eatables, trying to dispose of four brass candle-holders to a boutique-keeper in the bazaar. On being questioned, he confessed that a coolly employed at "All Saints" had called him into church that morning, and having liberally helped himself to the contents of his basket, gave the candle-holders in payment. Mr. Edwin R. Anthonisz, one of the trustees, prosecuted the parties before the Police Court, and the Magistrate sentenced the church cooly to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the boy who received the property getting 20 cuts on the spot with a cane. The frequent absence of the church servant—the Arachchi—from church, on business unconnected with it, has often been a subject of complaint, and there can be no doubt that had he been present the theft in question would never have taken place. Mr. Sharpe, and the other trustees, some time ago, wished to relieve this man of his duties, he being a Buddhist, but the chaplain having interfered he was allowed to remain.—*Ibid.*

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

THE annual general meeting and distribution of prize works of art in connection with the Royal Association for the promotion of fine arts in Scotland (of which Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater is the Secretary for India) took place at Edinburgh on July 21.

Lord M'Laren, in moving the adoption of the report, said :—

He had occupied that position so often that he did not know whether it was possible to say anything new either regarding the objects of the Association or its work during the last two or three years. But he was happy to be able to congratulate the Association on its continued prosperity as shown by the number of subscribers and the fund at the disposal of the committee. They were all aware that the society had maintained the two-fold object of its constitution—the promotion of art through the purchase of pictures, and the diffusion of a taste for art amongst those members who had not obtained pictures by the presentation of engraving selected not always on popular grounds, but as fitting memorials of works belonging to the higher classes of art. It was sometimes said that the sum they had at their disposal, which was seldom much over 1,000*l*, was not, in the present flourishing condition of art, a fund of very much importance with reference to the encouragement of art. At the same time he thought their friends in the profession would admit that even the expenditure of 1,000*l* in the purchase of pictures might be useful as an encouragement to the younger men for whose benefit this part of the constitution was chiefly designed, and that these pictures when distributed gave a great deal of pleasure to those who obtained them, and were often the means of inducing them to make larger purchases on their own account. (Applause.) The pictures which had been selected this year were universally admitted to be a good selection, and representing a value which few people would suppose would be obtained for a sum of 1,000*l* as mentioned in the report. He thought the Association would be unanimous in approving of the selection of the photogravure which had been prepared for the present year. (Applause.) Not only was it a work of a much-esteemed, able, and popular artist, but it was one of his earliest works. At a very early period Sir Noel Paton took a first-class position in his profession by the exhibition of this picture—"The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania"—so wonderful in its originality and fancy, and in its representation of the mind of the great author whom he undertook to illustrate. With regard to the presentation work for the ensuing year, they had thought that it might be desirable, as a variation upon what had been done during the past two years, to have a series of etchings. They had amongst the members of the Academy an artist, Mr. Hole—(applause)—who had devoted a great deal of his time to etching, and who had produced more than one work engraved by himself from pictures painted by himself. Referring to the proposed change in the mode of the acquisition of pictures, his Lordship said that as so few of the members had sent in replies to the query, the committee did not think it consistent with their duty to recommend the Board of Trade to alter the constitution of the Association. Among the members who had answered there appeared to be a small majority favourable to the proposed change, but in a matter of this kind it was impossible, he thought, to leave out of view the opinions which they might reasonably suppose to be the opinions of those who had not returned answers. They must assume that those who had not answered were content with the constitution of the Association as they found it. There were Associations in London and Glasgow, and another Association had been lately formed in Edinburgh—of which he was glad to hear good reports—which were constituted on the basis of drawing money prizes to be expended in works of art, and any one who was convinced that this was the best mode of encouraging art had the option of joining one or other of those Associations. (Hear, hear.)

ODD WAY OF GAMBLING.

THE *New York Tribune* writes :—"The mania for gambling in and around Wall Street is illustrated in queer ways. In recent walks in that part of the city I have heard bets made upon the colour of men's eyes, upon the length of a man's moustache, or the number of hairs on his eyebrows. It is a common occurrence which took place at Delmonico's, where I lunched with a well-known man about town. He was accosted by a friend who pulled a roll of bills out of his pocket and holding up a ten-dollar bill asked the question, Odd or even ? Odd, said my friend, and when the number on the note was inspected and found to end with an odd figure the bill was passed over into his possession with as little ceremony as one would hand a nickle to a beggar. The queerest bit of betting of which I have heard recently was made in a party of men and women who were dining at Delmonico's. They had fallen into a discussion about false hair, when one of the young woman dashingly dared the men present to say whether she wore a false front or not. Her companion offered to bet ten dollars that the bang was false. A man across the table took up the bet. The girl looked at her escort with somewhat of dismay, as much as to say, 'You wretch, you are about to expose me.' Without a word he pulled out a pocket-book, drew a ten-dollar bill from it and passed it over the table, saying to the other man : 'You have won the bet. The young lady has satisfied me that she wears only her own hair.' His gallantry was rewarded with a rare and grateful look and smile from the young woman."

THE Jubilee was the means of realising a wish long entertained by the telegraph officials at St. Martin's-le-Grand, says the *Weekly Dispatch*, viz., that the number of their messages transmitted should reach 1,00,000. Hitherto the highest figure reached was 90,000. On June 16, however, this was passed, and 1,02,032 messages passed through the Central Office. On June 17, the number was 1,11,000, and on June 20, 1,24,291. The messages handed in at one part of London and destined for another part of London numbered on the 20th ult. 30,597—*i.e.*, double the usual number confined to London. These increased figures were caused by the extraordinary number of private engagements that people were making on these days, and the fears that were entertained lest letters might not be delivered with the usual despatch. Many were sent also to dressmakers and costumiers, urgently requesting them to forward such-and-such articles of attire.

A FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

PAGNY-SUR-MOSELLE has again been the scene of an exciting incident ; but this time politics has nothing to do with the affair, although the victim is M. Ritter, the successor of M. Schnaebell, in the post of Police Inspector at Pagny-sur-Moselle. As the afternoon train from Metz was steaming into the railway station, M. Ritter was standing in the room where the luggage is examined by the customs officials, with his daughter on his arm, when a middle-aged man, wearing a long frock coat and a low hat, walked up to him, and, with a bow, asked if he was the Inspector. M. Ritter politely replied that he was the Inspector, and inquired if he could do anything for him. Without another word the stranger took from his pocket a small revolver and discharged its contents at M. Ritter. He fired three shots without taking aim. One of the bullets struck the police Inspector in the arm, while another was flattened against the buckle of his belt, which happily prevented further mischief. The third bullet hit a woman who was standing on the railway platform. The whole thing passed off so rapidly that neither M. Ritter could save himself from the attack, nor could any of the bystanders interfere.

As soon as the shots were discharged the screams of Mdlle. Ritter, who was panic-stricken at the outrage on her father, were heard resounding through the station, and at the same time the would-be assassin was seen reeling to and fro under the vigorous grasp of the infuriated officials. M. Ritter in the meantime had retired to have his wound dressed, and great was the feeling of relief when it was ascertained that it was not a severe one.

The culprit, who was still holding his revolver when he was arrested, offered no resistance. He was allowed to sit for a few moments on a bench, and seemed quite stupefied. The news of the cowardly attack spread like wildfire, and soon a surging crowd collected. People talked and gesticulated excitedly, the first impression being that another political incident was on the *tapis*.

In a short time the sub-inspector made his appearance, and the man was led to the police office and subjected to a searching examination. He said that his name was Zangerle, that some years ago he had been expelled from Paris, and that he had returned to France in order to avenge himself on some official. He made the extraordinary confession that he had actually contemplated the assassination of M. Fallieres, the Minister of the Interior, and had called at the Home Office last week, where he had seen the secretary, M. Larose. Unable to obtain an interview with M. Fallieres, he had determined on making a victim of M. Schnaebell's successor at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

A telegram was at once despatched to the authorities at Nancy, and M. Sadoul, the Procurator-General, arrived at Pagny in the course of the evening, and in his turn questioned the prisoner, who repeated the story that he had already told. Zangerle was perfectly calm, and admitted that he had acted with premeditation. He did not display the slightest remorse. This morning the prisoner was removed to Nancy. A large crowd awaited him at the Railway station, and would have lynched him but for the precautions taken by the authorities. He had since declared that he has no grievances against France, but that he has decidedly one against her Government, which will not restore to him his wife, who is living with another man. Zangerle is certainly vindictive. As he was being led away by the gendarmes a spectator cut a button out from his coat as a souvenir. The prisoner declared that he would not forget the insult, and that as soon as he was set free he would return to Pagny and wipe it out

Zangerle is a German, and was born at Forschwiller, in Rhenish Prussia, in 1842. He has resided for some time in France, and has settled some years ago as a baker in Paris. He is married, but did not live with his wife, who left him for a mason. Zangerle tried to obtain a divorce, but has he had on several occasions ill treated the woman, and had actually been imprisoned on that account, no attention was paid to his request. On his release from gaol, where he had been confined for three years, he was expelled from the country, which he quitted furious against the French Government, which he calls a "Gouvernement de Canailles." He insists that all these measures were adopted against him in order to facilitate his wife's guilty relations with the mason.

According to his story he proceeded, on leaving France, first to America and then to Belgium, where he also tried to murder the Minister of the Interior. Latterly he had been living at Ars-sur-Moselle. His account of his visit to the Ministry of the Interior in Paris turns out to be perfectly true. M. Larose arranged to see him on Monday, the 11th inst., but as he was busy M. Beauquesne received him instead. Zangerle's behaviour was from the first most insolent. He declaimed against the Government, hammered on the table, and threatened all kinds of violence. M. Beauquesne had to ring the bell and order the messengers to remove him. As he left the office he launched out into the most furious abuse of M. Fallieres, who was Under-Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior at the time when he was condemned.

Zangerle's conduct is so strange that it is thought that he may not be in his right mind, and he is to be examined by medical experts with a view to settling the question. He now declares that if he had had a revolver on him when he called at the Ministry of the Interior he would have killed M. Beauquesne. Some disposition having been exhibited, on receipt of the intelligence of the outrage, to regard the attack on M. Ritter as prompted by political motives, great pains are being taken to remove the impression, and notes and articles are appearing in some of the evening papers explaining that the new incident at Pagny-sur-Moselle has no diplomatic character, and that it has merely to be dealt with by the legal authorities.

The latest account of M. Ritter's health are very satisfactory. He was able to walk home with his family an hour after he was wounded. Of the woman who was also hurt no tidings are as yet to hand beyond the fact that she was from Metz, and was hit in the fingers.

RUSSIAN STOCKS IN GERMANY.

THE campaign against Russian securities is still being vigorously prosecuted in the German press. The *Krenzzeitung* urges all Germans to sell out, and says that not a bit of Russian paper ought to be owned in Germany. The *Cologne Gazette* points out that this would mean ruin to many holders. "Further inquiries," it says, "have confirmed the report that extraordinarily large quantities of Russian stock are deposited in the Imperial Bank of Germany. A very large part of this belongs to people of small or comparatively limited means. A considerable portion of these securities, amounting to many millions of marks, have, however, been sold on the Berlin Exchange by the Reichsbank by order of the owners. We may take the present opportunity of mentioning that a St. Petersburg paper recently had the courage to advise the Russian Government to convert all the Russian gold loans now in foreign, and especially in German, hands, into credit rouble loans—that is, in other words, to declare Russia bankrupt."

This article has attracted wide and increased attention. The Berlin *Post* learns that the paper in question is the property of the Ministry of Public Instruction in Russia, and is regarded as the special organ of the well-known orthodox M. Pobedonosseff, whose influence in all Russian affairs is notorious. Besides this, the editor of the paper is a Counsellor of State in the Department of Public Enlightenment. The Imperial Bank has been instructed to send in to the Chancellor an exact statement of the amount of Russian stock on which it has advanced loans.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 11.

Burton, Lieut, BI, 25th P I, on duty, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Cuthbertson, Capt, Bo RA, on leave.

AUGUST. 11.

Burton, Lieut, BI, 25th P I, on duty, to Mooltan.

Smith, Capt, BI, RA, to rejoin, to Fatehgurh.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 12th, 1887.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The following orders are notified :—

2. The Troop will parade behind the Town Hall at 4 p.m. this day Friday, the 12th inst., punctually, for a march out, swords, bandoleer, headrope, military bridles and helmets to be worn.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut B P S Brooke, 2nd Battn South Wales' Borderers is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from 27th July 1887.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 27th July 1887 :—12th Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadar Kundan Singh to be Subhedar vice Anand Ram, pensioned, and Color-Havaldar Hukam-din to be Jamadar vice Kundan Singh, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 15th April 1887 :—27th Regt Bo Light Infy.—Jamadar Umarbaksh to be Subhedar vice Arab Khan, pensioned, and Havaldar Kata Singh to be Jamadar vice Umarbaksh, promoted.

The services of Lieut E R Penrose, 23rd Regt Bo (Light) Infy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty :—Lieut-Col J L Fagan, S C ; and Capt E D Newnham-Smith, S C.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secy of State an extension of leave for the period specified :—Condr T Crutchley, Ord Dept, six months, medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J Moulson, B A, Joint Chaplain of Karachi is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate from the 26th June 1887.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W Wray acted as Joint Administrator of Sangli from the 23th April to the 10th May last, in addition to his own duties as acting Assist Pol Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

With reference to Govt Notification No 1544 of the 13th March 1885 (Political Dept), it is hereby notified that Dr Thomas Irvine, M B and C M, is qualified to issue bills of health to vessels touching at Perim during the absence of Mr E J Forsandez on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Raghunathrao Luximon, Dist Public Prosecutor of Bijapur, is appointed to be Assist Public Prosecutor for the dist of Sholapur in such cases as may be made over to him by the Dist Public Prosecutor of that district.

Mr Raghavendra Krishna is appointed to be Assist Public Prosecutor for Bijapur in such cases as may be made over to him by the Dist Public Prosecutor of that district.

Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Randive, second class Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval in the Khandesh Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifty days from the 1st August 1887, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagvat, second class Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as second class Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval during the absence of Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Randive on privilege leave.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagvat, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Bhusaval, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Col J S D Bolton is appointed to act as Cantonment Magiste, Poona and Kirkee, during the absence of Col C D'U LaTouche, or till further orders.

Mr Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis, BA, LLB, is appointed to act as second class Subordinate Judge of Athni in the Belgaum Dist till further orders.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande, second class Subordinate Judge of Athni in the Belgaum Dist is transferred to Muddebihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist.

The Govr in Council is pleasad to appoint Mr A F Maconochi, Magiste of the first class in the dist of Ahmednagur, to be Magiste in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Nagar, Parner, Nevasa, and Shevgaon.

Mr Govind Vinayak Bakhle, Inamdar, residing in Rahimatpur, is appointed to be an additional Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Karagaon Taluka of the Satara Dist, with effect from the 15th instant and for the period ending 31st July 1888.

Azam Copal Martand, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon in the district of Khandesh, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from 17th April to 5th June 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr Sakharam Anant Rhide, Actg Head Karkun of Taluka Rahuri in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class of the district of Ahmednagar.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W J Bagnell, Magiste of the first class in the district of Poona, to be Magiste in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Maval, Haveli, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, Sirur and Indapur, and to invest him with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act :—Power to call for records (Sec 435).

Mr G Carmichael, Assist Collr in the district of Kaira is appointed to be a Magist of the second class in the district of Kaira.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Haveri in the Dharwar Dist on the 30th ult.

Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathwate and Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 27th ult.

Messrs T M Filgate and E J Ebden respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspr-Genl of Prisons on the 2nd inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Connoil is pleased to appoint Surgn W H Burke, M D, to act as Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, with effect from 1st Aug 1887, during the absence of Surgn R J Baker, or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Coqncil is pleased to appoint Mr W Porteous, CS, to be a Member of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations vice Sir Frank H Souter, Kt, CSI, CIE, resigned.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Nasik District—Mr Ramchandra Amrit, Offg Sub-Registrar of Yeola, from 3rd to 9th May 1887 ; Mr Madhavrao Abaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Nasik, from 24th to 28th May and from 13th to 18th June 1887 ; Mr Eknath Sakharam, Offg Sub-Registrar of Baglan, from 17th to 23rd May 1887 ; Mr Parshottam Vaman, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kalvan from 8th to 13th June 1887 ; Mr Krishnaji Gangadhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sinnar, from 6th to 11th and from 24th to 28th June 1887 ; and Mr Balvant Keshav, Offg Sub-Registrar of Dindori, from 24 to 30th June 1887.

Poona District—Mr Savalram Kasirav, Offg Sub-Registrar of Junnar, on 9th

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BATH DRESSING GOWNS, made from the best White Turkish Towling. Rs. 15-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

GLADSTONE DRESSING BAGS—Gentlemen's—completely fitted. From Rs. 68.
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General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Cheap.—High and Light DOG-CART with good hardworking Arab HORSE.—Apply "A. W.," care of this paper.

HUNDREDS are satisfied with our Cheap Prices; and those that enter for the first time always say they wish they had known of this Shop before. Cheapest House in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

A LADY will be glad of Pupils for English and Music, either in the early morning, or after 6 p. m. Address "NYRA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BUY a WATERBURY WATCH for Rs. 8-8. It keeps accurate time and seldom gets out of order. It never costs more than One Rupee to repair. Of SOUNDY and Co., Ld., or from the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

ETNA—Superior Italian Claret, Rs. 9 per Dozen, 12 Annas per Bottle.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40, Medows Street.

SINGER'S FOR CASH
OR EASY TERMS SEWING
5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

CORNET.—First Class SOLO INSTRUMENT WANTED. State lowest price and full particulars to "D," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, in a day or two, an L.M. & S. to accompany an invalid going up-country. Good salary will be given. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES IN FLOWERS!—Dress Sets, Bridal Sets, Leaves and Fancy Grasses, a charming feature in Dress Sets for Evening Wear. SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, East Street, Poona.

PRESENTATION SILVER CUPS, of the very best English make, beautiful pattern, Price Rs. 45 to Rs. 85. At S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

IF you want a Ready-made Cabinet for your Drawing-room or Furnished House at short notice, go and see the enormous stock at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!—Three fresh consignments of New Season Spring Crop TEAS from Col. HAWES' GARDEN. Price list in to-day's paper front page double column.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

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SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Steam Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO OF THE SHIP "WALLACE."

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock E shed, on account of the concerned, the damaged cargo of the ship "Wallace," consisting of

About 350 bales coir yarn and fibre.
" 15 " kuskus.
" 275 door mats.
" 150 rolls coir matting.
" 150 bags nux vomica.
" 20 " pepper.
" 30 " ginger.
" 1,600 dolls and bundles of coir yarn.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery.

At the Machinery Depot, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, Bullock gears and corn separating machines, 12 and 20 ton screw jacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent blower, patent C engine, cast iron fan (blast) lift force pump, beam spliting machine, set of bilge pump, special pulsometer, hydraulic and pumps, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, turning lathe, hydraulic cramp and dog, hydraulic sealing lift, stocks, taps and dice, patent alarums for boilers, ropes, blocks, &c.

At the Carnac Bunder Depot:—Crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead melting pan, wrought iron drum and 10 ton travelling crane.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 12, 1887.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

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ON
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A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

THE London quotations for Stocks received this morning exhibit no change, Consols remaining at 101⅛, French Rentes at 107, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101½.

In the General Produce markets at Home no movement is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with sales of 12,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d. was quoted in Good Omra, and an advance of 1-16d. in Good Broach, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. dearer in all positions except October-November delivery, in which the improvement was 1-32d. From New York ready Mid-Uplands come ¼ cent, futures 5 points lower, the discrepancy in the tone of the market as compared with Liverpool being probably accounted for by something of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report being known in New York but not in Liverpool, before the close of business. The report is exceptionally favorable, the average condition being 93·3 as compared with 81 per cent. in the corresponding month of last year. What this may eventually give in the shape of outturn it is of little use attempting as yet to guess, but worked out on the average of the past five years, 7½ million bales is about the probable figure. The weather of the next two months, however, might easily make a difference of ½ to ¾ of a million bales, and any estimate before November is mere guesswork.

Our Cotton market in Bombay to-day has been quite stagnant. There are no export buyers, and the business done by the mills has been inside of 1,000 bales. We hear of 400 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 183½, 250 bales Compta at Rs. 161, 100 bales Pachora at Rs. 184, and 200 bales Wadwan at Rs. 184 to Rs. 189 per candy. Up-country reports again speak of excessive rain, and there can be no doubt that the position is now distinctly less favorable than it was unless a spell of fine weather sets in forthwith.

WHEAT continues very dull. Some White Pessy is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 4-2½ to Rs. 4-3 for 85 per cent. ready, and Rs. 4-2½ for September-October, but there is no general trade doing at these figures, and Native dealers seem alike indifferent about buying and selling.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	390 bales.
Wheat	7,329 cwts.
Linseed	604 "
Rapeseed	1,601 "
Groundnuts	1,607 "

FREIGHTS are practically unaltered. One of the City Line boats is reported to have booked Wheat for Liverpool at 12s. 6d., but 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. remain the quotations for open charter.

PIECE GOODS.—Reuter repeats previous Manchester quotations for every thing except 8¼ lb. Shirtings and 5¼ lb. Madapollams, which he makes ¼d. lower. A further reduction would however be necessary to render business with this market practicable, as buyers here are apparently prepared to hold out for very low figures. The following are the shipments of Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns from the U. K. to India during the month of July as compared with the previous year. For Bombay, it will be observed, the figures continue light, but Calcutta seems to be taking comparitively full supplies:—

Bombay—	July 1887.	June 1887.	July 1886.
Plain Cottons ....yds.	22,850,000	13,750,000	27,200,000
Colored Cottons.. "	3,400,000	2,650,000	3,100,000
Printed Cottons.. "	5,850,000	3,950,000	6,500,000
Twist ..lbs.	600,000	550,000	550,00
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	81,400,000	57,700,000	68,200,000
Colored Cottons... "	7,800,000	6,100,000	9,200,000
Printed Cottons.. "	4,500,000	3,900,000	7,050,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,100,000	850,000	1,000,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	3,000,000	2,200,000	7,100,000
Colored Cottons.. "	1,900,000	2,200,000	1,400,000
Printed Cottons.. "	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,500,000
Twist .....lbs.	700,000	500,000	750,000

	For 7 months 1887.	For 7 months 1886.
Bombay only—		
Plain Cottons ..... yds.	238,000,000	296,750,000
Colored Cottons.. "	27,100,000	30,800,000
Printed Cottons.. "	39,900,000	70,900,000
Twist..... lbs.	7,550,000	8,550,000

EXCHANGE.—At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday, Rs. 24,90,000 were allotted in Bills only at an average of 1s. 4·92d., tenders at 1s. 4 29-32d. receiving 14 per cent., but extra allotments were made of 2 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 4 31-32d. and one lakh in wire transfers on Madras at 1s. 5 1-32d.

To begin with it seemed as if this result would lead to no change in quotations here, but later in the day, after receipt of the Calcutta advices, the tone hardened slightly, and there was only one buyer of Credits at 1s. 5¼d., while they were practically all sellers at the quoted figure for their own Bills up to the end of the month, possibly later. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.. 1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.. 1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 5 1-8d. to 5-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight 1·80½ to 181	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97¾ for Fours and Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 757½. Spinning Mills are all firm, and in some cases Rs. 10 dearer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	14 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	252
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brenl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 14	117½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	350	350	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	437½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	360
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / p.ct	130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		165	nil.	80
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	113
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	102½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 NL
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10		Rs. 11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gead Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11½
Karrachee Lightorage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 36	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.ct	65
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 1	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	92
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25	..	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Figar Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

BECHER—August 5, at Mussoorie, of cholera, Colonel S. C. Becher, Commandant, 2nd (P. W.'s Own) Goorkha Regiment, Dehra Dun, eldest son of the late S. Becher, C.S., Civil and Sessions Judge, Sabarunpore, and grandson of the late General J. Nash, C.B.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887.

AMONG various indications of the awakening of a new interest in Indian affairs, is the attention given in the Home papers to the comings and goings of the Indian princes and other personages. The supposed ill-humour of Holkar has been honoured with as much notice as Dhuleep Sing's interview with Mr. Katkoff—who did not long survive that incident, the importance of which was so strangely exaggerated by the *Times*. More practical in its purpose, and more satisfactory in its significance as an indication of the growth of an intelligent interest in the affairs of India, is a leader in which the leading journal reviews the course of recent history in the Nizam's Dominions, and makes a suggestion which did not indeed originate with the writer in the *Times*, but acquires a certain importance from being placed so prominently before the public. That suggestion, as we shall presently point out, is that the principle of distributing Ministerial responsibility, which has been everywhere accepted in Europe as one of the first principles of civilized Government, and is acted upon in British India, should also be applied in Native States, in the first instance, at all events, in the most important and populous of the native States—that of Hyderabad. In urging this adaptation to new special purposes of a recognised principle, the London paper takes a survey of recent political history in the Nizam's State which is sufficiently accurate for readers in England, but erring in details which will not mislead those in India who are better acquainted with matters of contemporary knowledge. It is an error to suppose that the differences between his Highness the Nizam and the late Minister, Sir Salar Jung, was due to the work of the latter being left undone, and the indignation of his Highness at the accumulating arrears of administrative details. The differences were personal, and recalled those "times past" in which, as the writer truly says, "the most fruitful cause of dissension had been the dislike and disagreement" between the Nizam and the Minister. The personal friction which unquestionably existed, Lord Dufferin strove with some momentary success to remove while at Hyderabad last year. To make the intercourse between his Highness and the Minister more easy and free from the danger of a renewal of unfriendly feeling, Colonel Marshall was appointed Private Secretary to his Highness, and constituted the channel of communication between the Sovereign and the Dewan. Nevertheless, the experiment did not succeed. Undoubtedly the resignation of Sir Salar Jung was consequent on a breach of etiquette which the Nizam resented; the circumstances which attended the resignation were, however, so creditable to the generosity and good spirit of the Sovereign and the Minister, respectively, that it is not necessary to dwell upon that incident, except so far as it is essential that there should be no misapprehension as to the real state of the facts.

What broke down was not the business capacity of young Sir Salar Jung, for the complaints on that head were secondary, and did not occupy the fore ground in the case against him; what failed was the institution of the one Minister, who has to stand alone, and who, if he for any cause forfeits the entire confidence and good-will of his Sovereign, must perforce resign. When such a Minister resigns, who is to take his place? The difficulty is to find a man to fill it, who, in filling it, can administer the affairs of a population of ten millions, stand well with the British Resident, and never, on any account, fail to enjoy the unbroken confidence of a Sovereign, rightly and naturally jealous of his rights and his prestige. While the first Sir Salar Jung lived, his eminent qualities and the memory of his great services in saving the country from ruin and averting the contagion of mutiny which threatened to sweep over the plains of the Deccan when it spread throughout adjacent British territory, gave him a degree of authority and influence which kept the machine of Government free from shocks. No other Minister was possible, and besides the Nizam was a minor. So long as Sir Salar remained on tolerable terms with the Resident, his position could not be shaken. When—just before the present Nizam came of age—an attack of cholera removed that capable Minister, the State was in danger of being without a Government. The Peshcar was appointed to succeed Sir Salar Jung; but no one but Sir John Gorst believed that he was a capable Minister. When the Nizam came of age he asked that the son of the late Minister should be his Dewan, and the then Viceroy consented; seeing that although the second Salar Jung was only 22, he was a year older than his father when he became Minister, and that there was really no other administrator of sufficient status and experience to put in the vacant place. We have seen that even the present Viceroy's personal intervention did not avail to make this experiment work satisfactorily. Another Minister had to be found; he has been found in the person of Nawab Asman Jah. The Nizam, upon the return of the Nawab from London, where he represented his Highness during the Jubilee festivities, made him Minister, as he had previously announced that it was his intention to do. The new Minister is the head of a noble family, and is personally greatly respected. He has never taken part in the intrigues which are so rife in the Hyderabad State, and he has kept aloof from the bickerings of rival parties. In family influence and in personal popularity the Nawab is excellently adapted to be the head of the administration. But in the opinion of his Highness the Nizam, it is desirable that he should be aided and sustained in the task of carrying on the Government by two Secretaries of State, who would each take a definite share of the work of Government off the Minister's hands, and be individually responsible for the performance of the duties assigned to them. The *Times* seems to have received some not very accurate information as to this proposal, which does credit to the administrative instinct of the youthful ruler of Hyderabad. According to the description of the plan given in the leading article which we reproduced on Tuesday last, the idea is to utilise the Council of State now existing, and form a Cabinet of some of its members who will carry on the Government under Nawab Azman Jah as Premier. The Council of State, however, does not exist in the form supposed by the writer; it is not composed of "eight secretaries entrusted with the control of as many departments." It is a consultative body, consisting of eight Sirdars selected by the Nizam, who are allowed the privilege of giving his Highness the benefit of their advice on any question which may be submitted to them. As a rule their office of Councillors of State are as honorary as are that of the "Councillors of the Empress," whose creation was part of the elaborate make-believe with which Lord Lytton sought to give Imperial pomp to the proceedings of the Delhi Assemblage when her Majesty's title of Empress of India was proclaimed on the 1st January 1877. They have no defined duties, and when last year a proposal was made to find them employment by constituting the Council of State a Court of Appeal from the Hyderabad High Court, it was fortunately negatived. As it stands, the Council of State is a fifth wheel of the Nizam's State coach. The projected "Cabinet" has no reference to the ornamental Council of eight unemployed Nobles. The Nizam's desire is to appoint as Secretaries of State two administrators of experience, or as the *Times* particularises—"Moulvi Syed Mehdi Ali and the Sirdar Dilerul-Mulk, both men of proved integrity and ability, and associate them with the Prime Minister in the work of administration."

The London paper—like the Allahabad organ—imagines that this proposal has been carried out, and that the two secretaries in question have been already appointed. As we have already stated, this belief is, to say the least, a little in advance of the fact. The Government of India has shown some hesitation in approving of the innovation of creating a Ministry even in embryo, to do the work hitherto done or at least supposed to be done by one Minister, answerable as it were, with his head, to the Sovereign. Instead of two secretaries, the Supreme Government suggested one. In this suggestion, which has nothing in particular to recommend it, beyond the fact that it was a half-and-half proposal, the Nizam has not given his adhesion. His Highness with considerable shrewdness prefers to have either two Secretaries of State with Ministerial status, or none at all. One would infallibly come to look upon himself as the Lieutenant General the Minister—the Mayor of the Palace to the ostensible Dewan. If the actual Minister be now in some danger of fancying himself a Mayor of the Palace, the danger is limited by the fact that it is possible, as events have often shown, to unmake the Minister when the Sovereign comes to have too much of him. A Secretary who would be the one man of business under the Dewan, would have no counterpoise, and his responsibility would be screened behind the Dewan. That at all events seems to be the reasoning of the Nizam. For the moment the change in the machinery of administration desired by that Ruler has not been effected. There is no reason to doubt, however, that whatever hesitation may have been shown by the Government of India in giving its approval to the experiment, Lord Dufferin must be desirous of aiding the Nizam in establishing a working system of administration which will guarantee that Government from the shocks inevitable under a system which is so precarious as that which has been tried and found wanting. Nothing enduring can be hoped for when all depends on the stability of a Minister with a sole and undivided responsibility too great for even the most capable and the most astute of Wolseys or Mazarins to bear. In all modern administration the dangers inseparable from the system, or rather want of system, where one man has to transact the whole work of Government, which would tax a Cabinet of all the talents, by the applying to State affairs the principle of distribution of labour. There is no reason why that principle should not be acted upon now in the Hyderabad State, and later on in all the Native States of India.

THE *Hindu Patriot* is usually fair and well informed, but its fairness and the accuracy of its information have not been conspicuous during its discussion of the question of social reform. With a certain irony which would be appropriate were it not indulged in in entire misconception of the facts, the *Patriot* alludes to a letter of sympathy which some English ladies have addressed to Rukhmabai, and then goes on to assure the writers of its deep sympathy with English women in distress, and "particularly for those who are doomed to the profession of hurriers in the English coal-mines." And then it goes on to describe the underground work of boys and girls, creeping on all fours in a state of absolute nudity, and dragging through the seams trucks laden with coal. "Many thousand girls from 7 to 21 years of age are so employed, passing from 12 to 14 hours a day in these seams, never being able to stand up and stretch their limbs during the whole time." If there were any truth in the story we might feel the sarcasm of the observation. "From a distance of six thousand miles we can do nothing for the relief of these suffering girls, but we grieve much for their lot." Our contemporary ought to have known that not only six thousand miles but nearly sixty years separate us from the scenes he speaks of. The employment of girls and women in coal mines ceased at an early period in the long agitation for the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes in England which Lord Shaftesbury began more than half a century ago. The case was as bad—perhaps worse—than the *Patriot* has represented it, but it is as true a description of the condition of any class amongst the women of England at the present day as, for instance, would be a traveller's letter from India depicting the horrors of Sati and female infanticide as incidents in the present day life of the natives of this country. The question of social reform has many aspects, and it is well that the conservative side should be set forth as fully as the progressive. But we must warn the upholders of things as they are not to make too free use of excuses for them founded upon blots, real or imaginary, in the social life of England. The other day the practice of marriage between cousins in England was pointed to by a native paper as a widely prevalent evil and the cause of mischief in England. This is a most misleading way of stating the case, and is obviously of no value in defence of existing customs in India. These must stand or fall on their merits, and the question whether they are defensible or otherwise is in no degree affected by perversions—accidental though we are sure they must be—of the truth in regard to the position of women in England.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S letter explaining the premature departure of the Maharajah Holkar from London will be read with all the respect—and we may add with all the discrimination—due to an official statement. But it should also be read in conjunction with the letter from "Diplomat" which we publish in another column, which certainly shows that there was ample warrant for the careful statement which our correspondent made on the treatment of the Indian princes generally. That they were satisfied, on the whole, with the reception they received is, happily, true enough. But this is because English society made up by its considerate and cordial hospitality for official indiscretions. As to Sir Lepel Griffin's explanation that the Maharajah left London "in consequence of the ill-health of certain of his Highness's relatives," this in itself needs explaining. The Maharajah has at all events been exceedingly deliberate in his homeward journey, and has not travelled across the Continent at the pace at which people go who are hastening home to see sick relatives.

THE settlement of the Langworthy case, by consent of the Court, deprives the lovers of the sensational and the scandalous of some piquant revelations. But their interests in the case are of too incidental a kind to make it a matter for regret that a case which has already been sufficiently tried by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is not to be heard any more of. And the result is such as to leave no room for anxiety lest anything short of justice has been done. Doubtless Mr. Langworthy's apology, even with twenty thousand pounds added to it, and a settlement of £500 a year upon his child, makes no full amend for the cruelty and injustice of twice going through the form of marriage with a woman, and then casting her off as a discarded mistress. But Mr. Langworthy was not before the court for punishment; he was sued on civil procedure, as defendant in an action for breach of promise of marriage, and in proceedings of that sort it is neither permissible nor possible to give the wrong-doer all that he deserves. His withdrawal of the imputations he had made against Miss Long leaves no room even for him to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 11

Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Mansion House yesterday, said that with regard to Ireland Government would use the powers at their command prudently, but at the same time without timidity.

He looked for a revival of the prosperity of the Kingdom, which would restore a state of good relations between England and Ireland.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

He rejoiced that the matter of the Afghan Boundary had been settled with Russia. The absence of any sacrifice on either side evidenced a mutual desire for peace.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

England had yet to complete her task in Egypt, which would now be prolonged owing to the failure of the proposed Convention. It was necessary to secure the people against internal sedition as well as from external attack, and when all dangers of war occurring had vanished, he confidently expected a period of profound peace.

THE LANGWORTHY CASE.

The Langworthy case has been settled with the consent of the Court.

Mr. Langworthy tenders an apology and pays down at once twenty thousand pounds as damages for the breach of promise, and in addition he pays five hundred pounds a year for the support and education of the child.

HOLKAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug 11.

A letter from Sir Lepel Griffin has been published, in which he explains that the Maharajah Holkar's early return from England was not due to any supposed slights, but was simply for domestic reasons, and in consequence of the ill-health of certain of his Highness's relatives.

The Maharajah had been treated with exceptional marks of honour and distinction during his stay in England.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.

It is semi-officially stated here that Prince Ferdinand has gone to Bulgaria at his own risk and unsupported by the Powers.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Browne, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, died of cholera at Bannu.

A SEPOY RUNNING AMUCK.

A police sepoy ran amuck at Benares on Tuesday. He shot his sub-inspector, wounding him seriously, and then fired at Mr. Parsons, District Superintendent of Police, but missed him. He afterwards gave himself up at the Kotwali.

REASSURING NEWS FROM HERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The latest news from Herat reports that peace is once more restored there, and that matters are likely to remain quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Sutherland, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½lbs. do	6-1
40s. Mule Twist	0-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIJATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique on the evening of Friday, the 12th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 10.

10 p.m.	76·6

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

6 a.m.	74·5
10 a.m.	77·2
2 p.m.	76·5
4 p.m.	76·7

Two of the subordinates of the Public Works Department, namely, Messrs. Hurdewlal Mugatlal, Sub-Engineer, and Maneckjee Hormusjee Vajifdar, L.C.E., Supervisor, having been recommended by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, on account of their long and meritorious services in the Department, have received the *ex-officio* titles of Rao Saheb and Khan Saheb, respectively, from the Government of India through that of Bombay. Mr. Hurdewlal has served the greater part of his time in Surat and Broach Districts, and Mr Maneckjee in Aden and Surat. Mr. Maneckjee is the first Parsee L.C.E., he having passed his final examination in 1872-73.

A LARGE business is done in the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Surveyor-General's Office, especially in the supply of instruments to other departments. Last year no less than 41,623 instruments, valued at Rs. 1,77,864, were thus issued. The serviceable stock was also largely increased during the year, and of this 13,458 instruments were manufactured by the department at a cost of Rs. 21,454, which would otherwise have had to be procured from England. No less than 3,103 instruments were repaired at a cost of Rs. 21,378, and their value after the repairs was estimated at Rs. 76,039.

Two violent shocks of earthquake, which lasted forty seconds, were felt in Cairo on Sunday, July 17. The people ran out from the houses, and the clocks were stopped. A native was killed by a falling beam, and three natives have been wounded. Three minarets of mosques were injured, but no further reports of damage have been received. About the same time shocks were felt at Alexandria, Ismailia, Rome, Lece, Ischia, Leghorn, Brindisi, Parma, San Severo, Cerignola, Malta, and at various places in Spain.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am really glad to see in your issue of this morning the letter of your London correspondent, dated 22nd ultimo, on the subject of the treatment of Indian princes in England this season. I say I am glad, not so much because the account relates the facts connected with the treatment of the Indian princes who went on a visit to London to assist in the celebration of the Jubilee, as for the larger purpose it serves of bringing under discussion the system provided at the India Office for the *Mehmandari* of visitors to England from this country generally. When the telegram announcing the abrupt departure of Holkar from London in a huff appeared in your paper some weeks back, I was convinced in my mind, in spite of the discredit which some of your contemporaries sought to throw on the report, that it was absolutely true; and, truth to tell, I was pleased to know that at last a native Chief did rise to the situation, and make it evident to the British Government and the public that there ought to be limits even to the refined indignities which the *Mehmandari* faculty in the office of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India serves out to visitors from this country. The Home papers have more than borne out your correspondent's report, and I can fully corroborate it on the strength of information which has reached me from more than one authentic source. Not half the studied insults heaped upon Indian visitors has been made public, and not a fourth of the mortification caused thereby has been gauged either at the India Office or by the Governments in India. I have been a personal witness of the affronts to which it is not too much to say a quarter in Whitehall makes it its business to subject distinguished visitors from India to; and, moreover, my experience has been borne out fully by others whose authority or good faith is beyond doubt or disparagement. Here are a few quotations taken at random from the expressions which competent observers on the spot have felt called upon to utter: "The princes are enjoying themselves, but they are scarcely being treated with the distinction they deserve." Another Indian officer of experience says: "I heard with bitter indignation the other day of the Chief of — having been kept waiting at the India Office for hours to know whether he should have a seat in the Abbey or not." From a third quarter, after describing some traits of the Jubilee ceremony, comes this: "I fear the native princes were certainly put second in a very marked manner. Holkar is mortally offended, and, according to general opinion, rightly." Then, again, a still more weighty and generally reserved authority states: "On official and other grounds it is not right to accentuate the expressions of dissatisfaction prevailing as to the treatment of the Indian princes, and in their own country in public it would be as well to have it believed that they, the Princes, were treated like their European colleagues. But they have not been, and the reason has been the ignorance and incompetence of the department entrusted to look after them. It would not do to go into details, but everywhere the princes have been made to take a secondary place, and in same cases have been subjected to great humiliations." These out of a number of expressions of opinion and facts on the subject in question ought to suffice to show what the general verdict is of those who have had opportunities of witnessing the treatment of Indian princes in England this season. Beyond question the official English *Mehmandari* of Jubilee visitors from India has been more than a failure, for the indignation it has aroused is not merely confined to the hearts of those who have suffered directly from the slights put upon them, but has spread far and wide among all sorts and conditions of men in this country. Had it not been for the characteristic and healthy hospitality of Englishmen and women, which went far to convince our visitors that the indiscretions of the official treatment were the result of folly and ignorance, the mischief evolved from that treatment would amount to something like political discontent. As it is, we can afford to look upon it as a political blunder, the commission of which if the India Office will not punish, it is at all events bound to make its recurrence impossible in future.—Your, &c.,

Aug. 11. DIPLOMAT.

AMUSEMENTS AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDTNT.)

AUGUST 10.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on the 28th between "The World" and the Gloucester Regiment detachment stationed here, in which the latter were easily victorious; in fact "The World" were "out of it." There must be some good practice done, if we are to beat Poona when we play the team in a few weeks.

An exciting Badminton tournament was played lately, a good contest taking place between "our hero" and a votary of the healing art, who operated on the shuttlecock with much nicety and precision, and whose decisive cuts astonished on-lookers. However, "our hero" displayed better tactics and was successful.

There have been on Saturdays some pleasant dances in the Badminton shed, the floor being capital, and the company agreeable.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., an entertainment, under the name of "Penny Readings," was given. The house was crowded. The programme was varied, and the songs well arranged. A duet by Major Wetherhall and Mrs. Briggs, "Flow on, thou shining river," was the first item, and was most creditably rendered. The song "Yes, Sir," by Miss Pemberton, followed, to which she did ample justice, the articulation and the intonation being excellent. Mr. Lefevre recited "The Little Vulgar Boy." It is a difficult piece, but it was admirably read. To Sergeant McPherson great credit is due for a musical treat in the singing of "The Gate of Heaven," the audience being in rapt attention, as he sang again and again to frequent "encores;" the accompaniments of Mrs. Betham and Mr. Hamilton were well in accord with the perfect rendering of the song. Mrs. Doderat sang "The Blind Girl to her Harp" prettily, though she was evidently a little nervous. The pianoforte solo by Miss McDonald, "Home, Sweet Home," was one of the principal events of the evening, it being a performance which showed rare and cultivated powers. The popular manager, Mr. Betham, as "The Sober Policeman" was capital, his ready wit producing a "good hit" for the members of the audience on whom his eye fell. A concertina solo by Private Reed was another feature of the programme. The "War of the League" was recited by Dr. Brodie with great animation and much elocutionary ability. Mr. Kettlewell, always ready to please, was excellent in a variety entertainment ranging from "The Old Brigade" to "Over the Garden Wall," and was much applauded. Mrs. Briggs sang "Never to Know" with feeling and expression in a manner which called forth loud and prolonged applause. "The Better Land" was sung by Miss Ingle with a power and finish not often met with among amateurs in our part of the world. The last item was "Down among the dead men," which the gallant Major Wetherall sang with great spirit. Thus ended a most pleasant entertainment. We trust we may have many such.

MILITARY NEWS

LIEUT.-G... E. D. New... to return ...

LIEUTE... 2nd Batt... appointe... Corps.

THE ... bay... sa...

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without any comment I may draw attention to certain cases of cruelty to animals which have been reported recently in the English papers:—

1. A horse in a steeplechase ran lame after clearing the last jump, and was evidently suffering great pain. Notwithstanding this the defendant whipped and spurred the animal all the way to the winning post The witness counted twenty open wounds in the near side of the horse from which blood was flowing, while on the other side there was a large patch of blood The horse was also bleeding from the mouth. Witness for the defence gave evidence that the horse was not unfairly ridden, and that the spur marks were nothing excessive. The Magistrate dismissed the case.—*St. James's Gazette*, 4th June 1887.

2. A veterinary surgeon was charged with cruelty to animals. He had performed an operation which in most part of the country is usually performed upon young sows with the view of increasing their growth and development, and the charge against him had been dismissed by the Magistrate. The society appealed to the Queen's Bench. Mr. Justice Day, in giving judgment, said that the statute inflicted a penalty upon any person who should cruelly abuse or torture any animal. This meant that something should be done for no legitimate purpose, something that could not be justified, and that the person using it knew could not be justified. He did not believe, and would not believe, that a person who thought that the thing that he was doing was an act that was beneficial could be convicted under the statute, merely because some other people differed from him as to its being beneficial. The Magistrate came to the only conclusion to which they could have come upon the evidence. The decision was affirmed.—*St. James's Gazette*, 5th March 1887.

3. A farm bailiff was charged with having clipped an ox in the ear to the depth of two inches. The question was, could the animal be subject to such a distinctive mark without pain, and was the infliction of such pain necessary? Evidence was given to show that cattle could be marked in two ways without causing pain, first by burning a mark into the hair, and second by a ring being placed around the horn. For the defence it was urged that the question was not as to the infliction of pain, but whether the infliction was for a legitimate purpose and could be justified. Cruelty was defined by Justice Day as the unnecessary infliction of pain. Ear marking was a general custom, and was the best way of marking for identification. The Bench dismissed the case.—*The Field*, June 1857.

It may be asked whether these acts are cruelty:—Fishing with worms for bait, biting of a pup's tail, cutting its ears, docking a horse's tail, spurring a horse, hunting a fox or a jack, pigeon shooting, eating live oysters, piercing the ears for earrings, or the nose for nose-rings, carrying pigs on a pole, pulling them by the leg, pulling them by the neck, carrying lap dogs in the lap, circumcision as practised by Mahomedans and Jews, tight lacing, lacing tight boots, caning boys, and so on, and so on.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is an excellent institution, and it has great opportunities for useful work without becoming ridiculous. In repressing the m a little, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Crawley-Boevey have shown a healthy common sense in disposing of cases before them, and in refusing to become mere officers of the Society. The excellent suggestion of Mr. Hamilton that magistrates should in suitable cases, instead of fining, send the diseased animals to the Veterinary Hospital to be treated at the expense of the owners, will no doubt soon be made law, and until then the Society should bear in mind the advice of a great man to beware of too much zeal.

There is a morbid sentiment among the Jain community on the subject of animal life, which has influenced the whole of Gujerat and Bombay, but which it is not desirable to encourage. It is a sickly growth which finds no place in the school of the open air, and it is creditable to find English magistrates taking a common-sense view of the common occurrences of life.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. SAXON.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

THE mortality from cholera in Bombay during the past week has slightly increased, nineteen deaths being registered against seventeen in the previous week. The rate of mortality, however, was considerably lower than the mean of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years. The majority of the fatal cases of the disease occurred among Hindoo low-castes, the classification in the official return being as follows:—Buddhists, Jains, &c., 2; Hindoos of other castes, 13; Hindoos outcastes, 1; Mussulmans, 1; native Christians, 20. The disease appears to be most prevalent in the neighbourhood of the Market, where 7 deaths occurred. In other districts the mortality was as follows:—Lower Colaba, 1; Esplanade, 2; Mandvi, 2; Bhuleshwar, 3; Mahalukshmi, 1; Mahim, 1; and the Water Division, 2.

Cholera continues to prevail in the districts, the returns for the week ending the 9th instant being as follows:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmedabad City	0	1
Kaira (Dakor and Nadiad)	16	5
Broach City	34	16
Surat (Bulsar)	27	20
Khandesh	594	259
Nasik (Nasik, Niphad, Chandod, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan)	151	53
Thana (Vada, Murbad, Kalyan, Bhiwndi and Bassein Talukas)	122	64
Ratnaghery	18	6
Poona (Indapore, Khed, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Haveli Talukas)	641	271
Poona City	90	40
Ahmednugger	279	134
Sholapore	157	50
Satara	552	255
Bijapore	324	117
Belgaum	49	35

The disease prevails in a mild form in Hubli in the Dharwar district, but it is decreasing in the Baroda city, where three deaths were recorded last week.

THE MONSOON IN JULY.

IN the Deccan July began with a good rain throughout, which continued until the 17th (end of Punarvasu) it was slightly excessive in places, but was on the whole favourable. In the second fortnight there was a general break or light fall, except in Khandesh, where heavy fall of 25th—26th injured cotton and juar crops. At the end of the month more rain was wanted in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur.

In the Karnatak July rain was sufficient and seasonable, except in Bijapur and in the black soil rabi talukas of Dharwar.

In the Konkan, particularly in the north, the July fall was excellent and well distributed throughout the month. Rice transplantati... has been completed and the crops a...

In Gujarat July fell... throu... Mahim was ... Mahim

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER IMPERATOR.

THE Imperator, which arrived in Bombay this week, is a splendid addition to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's fine fleet of steamers. Those who have seen the Poseidon of the same fleet can best derive from their recollections of that vessel an idea of the general character of the newer ship. Although not a passenger steamer in the same degree as some other of the liners running to the East, the provision made for passengers is singularly complete. There is a magnificent saloon, decorated with a massive richness which seems to indicate that at Trieste the influence of Vienna prevails over that of Paris in the matter of decorative art. A feature which will be much appreciated is an elegantly furnished conversation room below deck for ladies. The smoking room and music saloon are, of course, on deck, and both are commodious and as attractive as decoration and furniture can make them. The cabins, which provide accommodation for fifty-two first class and forty second class passengers, are singularly roomy. In the first class none of the cabins have more than two berths, an advantage which people who have travelled three and four in a cabin will know how to appreciate. Of the cuisine, a numerous company who assembled at luncheon yesterday on the invitation of Mr. Janni, the Agent, had a most liberal and excellent demonstration. The external aspect of the Imperator is very striking. Her net register is 2,441 tons, with a displacement of eight thousand tons. Her length over all is a little over four hundred feet, and between perpendiculars 392 feet, her breadth being 45½ feet and her depth 39½ feet. The engines are of the latest and best patterns—triple expansion working with four cylinders. The boilers, of which there are eight, working independently two by two, are multitubular, and of steel, working at a pressure of eleven atmospheres. With four boilers working ten miles an hour can be done, burning twenty-four tons per day; with six working thirteen miles can be done, burning fifty-three tons; with eight working sixteen miles can be done, at an expenditure of sixty tons per day. The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity, two hundred and fifty lights of twenty candle-power each being distributed about her. The Imperator sails shortly for China, returning early in October on her return voyage to Trieste. She is in all respects a credit to the Company who own her, and to their establishment at Trieste, at which she was built and fitted out.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Captain Selby was invited to take the chair. The meeting had to wait in patience for more than half an hour before a *quorum* could be formed.

PREVENTION OF THE WASTE OF WATER.

The Town Council having carefully considered the subject of the detection and prevention of the waste of water, which the Municipal Commissioner had submitted to the Council, recommended the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,000 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of extra establishment required for the remainder of the current year, in order to carry out the scheme proposed by the Commissioner, which is estimated to cost Rs. 14,484 per year.

Col. Merewether said that since the subject had been considered by the Town Council, the estimates had been revised, and now it was thought that a grant of Rs. 6,000, and not Rs. 10,000, would be sufficient to meet the cost of extra establishment for the remainder of the current year, in order to carry out the scheme, which was estimated to cost Rs. 14,484 per year. In proposing a resolution to this effect, Col. Merwether observed that it was fully expected to obtain excellent results from the working of the scheme.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar objected to the grant, on the ground that it involved a permanent expenditure for the employment of a permanent staff. Mr. Tomlinson had pointed out in his report on the prevention of waste of water, that the evil could be remedied in three ways—first, by the substitution of better mechanical appliances; secondly, by the adoption of certain rules and regulations; and thirdly, by the employment of a larger administrative agency. Mr. Javerilal contended that it might be necessary to employ a few additional inspectors to remedy existing defects, but there was no necessity for the employment of a permanent staff. It was not every day that water mains burst or leaked, nor did mechanical fittings get out of order every day, so as to necessitate the permanent employment of an army of water detectives. The speaker also complained of the irregularity of bringing forward the present proposal in the middle of the year, saying that it might very well have been submitted at the budget time. He accordingly proposed an amendment that the consideration of the matter be postponed till the next budget.

Mr. N. B. Suntook having seconded the amendment, Mr. Bomonji P. Master supported Mr. Javerilal's views in regard to the proposal having been brought before the Corporation in the middle of the year.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported the resolution proposed by Mr. Colonel Merewther. The Corporation and the public had often complained of the insufficiency of our present water supply, and when measures were proposed to be adopted to increase the supply by husbanding all our resources, he hoped the Corporation would cordially approve and sanction these measures. Mr. Javerilal had from the first misunderstood the question. He fancied that the waste had been the means of cleansing the drains, destroying stinks, preventing cholera and bringing down the mean death-rate of Bombay! Well, Mr. Javerilal had not understood at all the leakage complained of. He (Mr. Javerilal) said pipes did not burst every day, but he would tell him that in four months alone about fifteen hundred leakages were discovered, besides several undiscovered ones. The present insufficient establishment had been the means of saving 538,000 gallons a day, and the proposed method will save some two and a half million gallons per day. Would not the Corporation care to save so much water, and thus gently benefit and improve our water supply? He had every hopes that the Corporation would sanction the proposed expenditure.

The Acting Commissioner pointed out the great benefit that the city was likely to derive from the working of the proposed scheme, and said that what the Corporation was asked to do was to sanction the grant of Rs. 6,000 out of a sum already set aside for new works, when the budget was considered.

Col. Merewther urged that it was their bounden duty to do all they possibly could to make the most of their present supply. It would be yet five years before the Tansa work was completed, and in the meanwhile, if any year there was a scanty rainfall, it would be a most serious thing for Bombay. Even during the years when the rainfall was sufficient, they knew very well how much suffering and inconvenience were experienced by the trade and by everybody from want of water.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried.

EXCHANGE OF LAND.

The Town Council recommended the Corporation to sanction an arrangement with Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company, by which, in exchange for a piece of municipal ground lying on the Carroll Road, and admeasuring 1,020 square yards, the Company agreed to give up to the Municipality a plot of land opening on the said road, which is equal to the other plot in area.

The above arrangement was sanctioned, on the motion of Dr. Cowasji.

SALE OF LAND FOR A CHURCH.

On the motion of Mr. M. N. Banaji, the Corporation sanctioned the sale to the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, for the purpose of building a church, of the following portions of the Municipal land and tank lying to the south of the Victoria Gardens:—573 square yards reclaimed from the tank, at the rate of Rs. 7 per square yard, and 1,693 square yards, the tank which is ... aimed, at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard.

...STRUCTION OF MAHIM WOODS.

PILOTS' EARNINGS IN BOMBAY.

THE long triangular discussion regarding pilotage fees in Bombay, in which Government, the Port Trustees, and the pilots took part, has resulted in Byelaws Nos. 63 and 64 being revoked and the following being substituted:—

"63. The gross receipts for Pilotage shall, on and after 1st September 1887, be divided as follows:—

54½ per cent. to be distributed amongst the Harbour Masters and Pilots according to the following scale:—

(*a*) 2 per cent. on the gross amount af 'Inward' Pilotage fees of vessel supplied with Pilots by the Outer Station Schooner shall be paid to the Harbour Master according to the time that he may have been in command, *e.g.*, if one had command for 8 days, another for 10 days, and the third for 12 days in a month of 30 days, they would be paid 8-30, 10-30 and 12-30, respectively, of 2 per cent. of the 'Inward' Pilotage fees of vessels supplied with Pilots from the Outer Station Schooner for that month.

(*b*) In the event of a Pilot being unable for any reason to take a vessel into Dock after arriving off the Channel, and if a Harbour Master shall afterwards pilot the vessel through the Channel into Dock, then such Harbour Master shall receive 10 per cent. of the Pilot's share of the Pilotage of such vessel.

(*c*) A Harbour Master transporting a vessel from or to a berth in the Harbour into or from any Dock, or from one part of the Harbour to any other part, shall receive 50 per cent., of the 'transporting fee.' In the event of a Harbour Master's services not being available, the Pilot who shall be employed on this duty shall receive the said sum.

(*d*) Such allowances as may be due under the rules shall be paid to the Pilots on leave.

(*e*) After the above payments have been made the remainder shall be distributed amongst the Pilots in the following proportions:—

5	First Grade Pilots shall receive	6-15	shares.
5	Second Grade do.	do. 5-15	„
5	Third Grade do.	do. 4-15	„

"64. In calculating the pay accruing to Pilots regard shall be had not only to the rank or class of the Pilot, but also to the value of the work which he shall have performed, and the calculation shall be made according to the following examples:—Take the receipts from Pilotage for one month to be Rs. 10,000 of which Rs. 5,000 is for Inward and Rs. 5,000 for Outward Pilotage, and the Pilot establishment being kept up at its full strength, take it that, that amount was earned as follows:—

By 5 First Grade Pilots from vessels on which the Pilotage amounted to Rs. 3,500 in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Pilot A.	800
„ B.	900
„ C.	600
„ D.	500
„ E.	700
	—3,500

By 5 Second Grade Pilots from vessels on which the Pilotage amounted to Rs. 3,300 in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Pilot F.	700
„ G.	600
„ H.	500
„ I.	600
„ J.	900
	—3,300

By 5 Third Grade Pilots from vessels on which the Pilotage amounted to Rs. 3,200 in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Pilot K.	800
„ L.	600
„ M.	500
„ N.	700
„ O.	600
	—3,200
	Rs. 10,000

The amount divisible amongst the whole of the Pilots would, under Rule 63, be 54½ per cent. of the gross earnings, which is Rs. 5,450, which would be divided as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
2 per cent. of gross Inward Pilotage to Harbour Masters	100	0	0
6-15 of balance, *e.g.* Rs. 5,450—Rs. 100 =Rs. 5,350, to 5 First Grade Pilots	2,140	0	0
5-15 do. do. 5 Second Grade Pilots	1,783	5	4
4-15 do. do. 5 Third Grade do.	1,426	10	8
	5,450	0	0

The 6-15 shares accruing to the First Grade Pilots would be divisible according to the following proportions:—

If their gross earnings, Rs. 3,500, give net earnings amounting to Rs. 2,140, what will A's share of gross earnings, *i.e.*, Rs. 800, give?

			Answer,	Rs.	a.	p.
B's	do.	do.	900	489	2	3
C's	do.	do.	600	550	4	7
D's	do.	do.	500	366	13	9
E's	do.	do.	700	305	11	5
				428	0	0
				Rs. 3,500	2,140	0 0

According to the same method of calculation the 5-15 shares divisible amongst the Second Grade Pilots would give—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Pilot	F.	on his	Rs. 700	of earnings,	378	4	6
„	G.	„	„ 600	„	324	3	11
„	H.	„	„ 500	„	270	3	3
„	I.	„	„ 600	„	324	3	11
„	J.	„	„ 900	„	486	5	9
			Rs. 3,300		1,783	5	4

And the 4-15 shares divisible amongst Third Grade Pilots would give—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Pilot	K.	on his	Rs. 800	of earnings,	356	10	8
„	L.	„	„ 600	„	267	8	0
„	M.	„	„ 500	„	222	14	8
„	N.	„	„ 700	„	312	1	4
„	O.	„	„ 600	„	267	8	0
			Rs. 3,200		1,426	10	8

But these sums would, as has already been stated, be subject to the deduction of transporting fees and leave allowances payable under Clauses *b*, *c* and *d* of Rule 63.

The remainder of the Pilotage earnings to accrue to the Trustees for their expenses in connection with the Pilot Service.

In the event of there being one or more vacancies in any grade or grades, the average share of the earnings accruing on account of such vacancy or vacancies should be added to the sum divisible amongst the running Pilots in the proportion that their pay bears to each other in Bye-law No. 85."

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

WE beg to acknowledge the following further subscriptions in aid of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	13,447	10	6
H. H. the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad	150	0	0
H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga	100	0	0
Messrs. Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Sons	160	0	0
Mr. Jalbhoy Adeshir Sett	50	0	0
Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim	25	0	0
Mr. Sapoorjee Jeevajee Vachha	21	0	0
A Zoroastrian from Poona, thro' Editor "Rast Goftar"	20	0	0
A Parsee Lady from Bombay, thro' Editor "Rast Goftar"	15	0	0
Mr. F. C. Rimington	15	0	0
Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Sett	15	0	0
A Zoroastrian, thro' Editor "Rast Goftar"	10	0	0
A Parsee Lady from Ahmedabad, thro' Editor "Rast Goftar"	10	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran	10	0	0
Khan Bahadur Dr. Bomanjee Sorabjee, C. E.	10	0	0
Mr. Ardashir Merwanjee Ghandi (Nariad), thro' Editor "Rast Goftar"	5	0	0
Mr. Pherozesha Cowasjee Nanitta			
Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mod...			

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 9th inst., Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. There were present: Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Cowasji Hormusji, J. A. Da Gama, A. D. Mody, N. N. Katrack, Bomanji Framji, DeMonte, Atmaram Vasudew, D. B. Master, Jehangir J. Cursetji, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Darashaw D. Writer was elected a member of the society.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa's proposition of sending a representation to the Bombay University for giving the G. C. M. Society the power of electing one or two Fellows from among the Medical Graduates was carried unanimously.

Dr. Temulji Bhicaj Nariman read a paper on Aphasia with Right Hemiplegia.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT INTERCHANGE OF GOODS.

AT the Small Causes Court on Wednesday, the case of Hormusjee Sorabjee Poonegar *vs.* Sheik Mada Rulla was heard before Mr. Spencer, acting Chief Judge. The plaintiff, a commission agent, claimed from the defendant, a merchant dealing very largely in skins and hides, the sum of Rs. 623-13-6 as damages, being the loss alleged to have been incurred by the plaintiff on account of the defendant having fraudulently removed good skins and placed in their stead skins of bad and inferior quality, in the lot purchased by the plaintiff from the defendant, while the defendant was entrusted with the transmission thereof to the plaintiff's agent at Madras. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rustim, of the firm of Messrs Pestonjee and Rustim, solicitors, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff in his evidence admitted that he purchased fresh skins from the defendant at his godown, where they were lying, after having first examined and selected them in company with his broker. The goods were then put into bags, and left at the godown of the defendant, who declined to part with them unless half of their value was paid. The plaintiff further alleged that the goods were changed, and inferior stuff was substituted while the goods so remained with the defendant.

The Chief Judge remarked that there was no evidence at all to show that the defendant changed the goods after the selection made by the plaintiff and before they were sent to their destination.

The plaintiff's broker deposed that the skins were all fresh, that he had superintended the work of putting them into bags at the plaintiff's direction, and that after the skins had been bagged, they were under his control and in his custody, and that the defendant had never had any access to them.

At this stage his Honour remarked that there was no case whatever made out against the defendant. It appeared to his Honour that the plaintiff, after a full and satisfactory examination, made his selection, and yet afterwards discovered that he had made a bad bargain, and that he wanted to avoid the loss resulting therefrom by trying to throw it on the defendant.

The suit was accordingly dismissed with professional costs, Rs. 34.

Mr. Rustim then requested his Honour to return the plaintiff's letter of demand (which had been put in as exhibit), as he intended to proceed against the plaintiff in the Police Court for defamation, as the letter imputed dishonest motives and fraudulent conduct to the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of his client, expressed his regret at the terms used, and asked to be allowed to withdraw the letter.

Mr. Rustim said that his client was satisfied with the regret shown by the plaintiff; and the parties then left the Court.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	61 77	62 8	58 38	58 4
Aug. 10, Wednesday..	1 52	1 64	1 27	2 30
„ 11, Thursday ...	3 35	3 50	4 6	... ...
Total...	66 64	67 22	63 71	60 34
Total corresponding date of last year ...	77 62	83 15	79 7	80 61

MALABAR HILL.

	in. cent.
Aug. 11th up to 10 a.m.	69 26.

A PILOT AND HIS CONTRACT.

JUDGMENT was delivered in this case on Monday at Calcutta. Mr. Justice Macpherson, in disposing of the case, said:—I may concede that the Licensed Pilot Service originated with the advertisement of 1854, but this was clearly not intended to define the terms on which the service was permanently established; but, in doing so, the Government gave publicity to a measure of a purely experimental nature, and intended to provide for an increase urgently required in the Pilot Service. I do not see how the plaintiff can take advantage of this advertisement, the terms of which were, moreover, altered in 1861 as regards remuneration. It is said it was never withdrawn, and it is alleged that there was no contract which would result from the advertisement. I am not aware that it was necessary to withdraw it: it was limited in its terms to 10 persons, and it is not shown that it was republished. As to there being any contract, it is denied that there was any contract at all, and it is for the plaintiff to prove that there was one. It may be that the understood terms under which the Licensed Pilot Service was established are not dissimilar generally to those mentioned in the advertisement, and it is clear that the pilots are to be remunerated by a percentage on the pilotage rates. But where is the contract when the scale of remuneration in force when the pilots joined is never, so far as he is concerned, to be altered?

There is nothing I can see in the resolution of 1861 which amounts to a promise or assurance to this effect. It is necessary to fix the percentage which the pilots were to get for the time being: this is referred to as the percentage, to be allowed, and there is no cause to doubt the intention of Government to pay this percentage, so long as it could do so consistent with the interest it had to look after; but it requires stronger words than those used to convert the intention into a promise. Nor it is probable that the Government intended to commit itself to any fixed scale of remuneration. The Government, in the interests of the port and the public, had undertaken to keep up and regulate a Pilot Service. It had nothing to gain by this, but ran a risk of considerable loss.

The whole correspondence shows that the object of the Government was to establish and keep up an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure. The requirements of the port varied from time to time, and it was impossible to forecast what was a fair percentage r

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. County of York, 1,477, Captain R. Wylie, sailed yesterday in ballast for Coconada.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Mecca, 936, sailed yesterday under Captain J. C. Tice, with mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Aden and twenty-three deck passengers on board.

THE s.s. Queen Victoria, 1,506 tons, Captain T. A. Cregan, was cleared out yesterday for Dunkirk. She is laden with a general cargo, and has Mrs. C. Edwards, a passenger on board.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Imperator..	2444	C. Bechtinger ..	A	J. Janni.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
			C	
,, Zambesi	1540	Preston		P. & O. Co.
,, Siam	1695	WD. Worcesters	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchgarvie..	1728	W. Sanders	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Ogilvie ..		J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
S.S. Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	S. Anfasso.....	H	Navigazione G. Italiana.
,, Iran	2316	R. Poland	M	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Q. Victoria..	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Arara	2666	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Mamelukе...	1752	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello.....	Q	F. Bozzoni.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Goa (s)	Lewins.....	Coast and Calcutta.
	Akbar (s)	Collin	Mauritius.
	Co. of York (s).....	Wylie	Coconada.
	Mecca (s)	Tyce	Aden and Zanzibar.

The steamer Queen Victoria, Cregan, was cleared out yesterday for Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Atura, for China.
,, Goalpara, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Clan Ogilvie, for Valencia and Genoa.
,, Henry Balckow, for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 7.—Steamers Saint Fillans and Arabia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
8	Idomene.....	.....	Mauritius.
	Umvoti	.....	Natal.
9	Pelican s	.....	Middlesbrough.
	Coromandel s	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Macarthur s..	.....	Liverpool.
	Chanda s	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
6	Sirsa s	.....	Negapatam.
7	Peshwa s	.....	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran (s), 41 bales wool, B Damji ; 16 bales wool and 42 bales goat-hair, J Purdhan ; 13 cases Indian condiments, &c, M M Poonjiaji ; 50 bales cotton fly and 10 bales gunny rags, F L Battlebhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

City of Canterbury s—11,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s), 9 bales skins, H A Kazrani ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig & Co ; 805 cwts myrabolums, C Dayall ; 94 bales skins, Ewart, Latham & Co ; 11 cases Indian curiosities, M Cawasji ; 80 cwts gum, M Gangji ; 68 cwts cloves, W Coorji ; 1,300 cwts myrabolums, H Coorji ; 19 bales hides and skins, P Damji ; 1,043 cwts myrabolums and 4 bales hemp, D Sassoon & Co ; 14 bales skins, H Jamall ; 4 chests opium (transhipped from the H Balkow). The B & P S N Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald (s), 1,000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 300 cwts mustard seed, 2,999 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 500 bales cotton 500 bales hemp and 1,118 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Pevaril (s), 14,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,799 cwts rapeseed, Louis, Drayfus and Co ; 500 cwts buffalo horns, G. Lockart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam (s), 20 bales skins, E. Latham and Co.

Arara (s), 3,001 cwts linseed and 150 cwts castorseed, C. C. Jasawala.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino (s), 651 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blaschcek and Co.

Arara (s), 351 cwts castorseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

Iran (s), 4001 cwts rapeseed F Masotty and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Inchgarvie (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino (s), 50 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Imperator (s), 45 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 50 bales twist, Ardeshir Dhanjibhai ; 86 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mg Co.

Zambesi (s), 5 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi (s), 50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 55 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s), 63 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co.

Zambesi (s), 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 40 bales twist, The Bo Cotton Mg Co ; 25 bales twist, G Shobhagmal ; 173 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co ; 36 chests opium, N J Abhraham ; 142 bales cotton, D P Marker ; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon, 39 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 33 bales twist waste, E F Kavrana ; 84 chests opium, The B and P S N Co ; 12 chest opium Tharia Topen ; 16 chests opium, Cursetji Bomanji and Co ; 8 chest opium, D Sassoon.

Imperator (s), 88 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mg and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon ;

Besagno (s), 38 chests opium, B Roogji ; 50 chest opium, R Harbillas ; 26 chests opium, D Ramcoover 4 chests opium, H Ramnarayen ; 8 bales twist, O Khetsee ; 270 cwts sandalwood, C Rupchand ; 16 chests opium, B Ramrottan ; 50 chests opium, B Bulchand ; 45 chests opium, S Nathoo ; 5 chests opium, K Harmookrai ; 15 chests opium, M Rambhagat ; 10 chests opium, G Shobhagmal ; 30 chests opium, D Goolray ; 20 chests opium, J Chitram ; 25 chests opinm, D Kishendayal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Besagno (s) 27 chests opium, H Ramnarayen ; 2 chests opium, V Jetha ; 2 chests opium, H Narsingdass ; 13 chests opium, T Ghansimdas ; 10 chests opium, V Coverchand ; 29 chests opium, R Baldeo ; 6 chests opium, H Hurdayal ; 25 chests opium, D Ramcoover ; 15 chests opium, K Harmookrai ; 6 chests opium, J Moolchund ; 18 chests opium, G Shobhagmal ; 3 chests opium, G Mangalchund ; 9 chests opium, K Kalooram.

[illegible] chests opium, Tatha and Co ; [illegible] and Co ; S [illegible]

SEIZURE OF GENERAL BOULANGER'S PORTRAITS.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—On Saturday last (July 16th) the Police Commissary at Belfort received instructions to look closely to a luggage train due that day on the frontier from Hamburg, and particularly to search any package addressed to a M. Gadala at Lyons. No contraband was spoken of in the instructions he received, and he was to detain nothing that might lawfully pass, but to make a report on anything that struck him as noteworthy. The luggage train arrived punctually and the merchandise was looked into. Nothing out of the way was found, until a rough deal box addressed to Gadala, Lyons, was opened. It contained three thousand handsomely executed chromo-lithographs bearing the stamp of a Hamburg house. They were equestrian portraits of General Boulanger saluting an enthusiastic French crowd. The only moral to be deduced from this is that traders will try and seize their advantage wherever they can find it. M. Gadala doubtless wanted to do a stroke of business, and thinking he could obtain the article he wanted cheaper in Hamburg than in Paris went to the former city in quest of it.

ENGLISH ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

THE English Ordnance Department comprises five sections, presided over by officers of distinction and experience, who are responsible to the Surveyor-General. These are known as the Director of Contracts, the Director of Supplies and Transport, the Director of Clothing, the Inspector-General of Fortifications and Public Works, and the Director of Artillery and Stores. This latter officer is the head of the departments of design, manufacture, and inspection. This office was instituted in pursuance of the recommendation of Lord Northbrook's Committee of 1870. He is answerable to the Surveyor-General, and is the medium of communication with the Commissary-General, who, in his turn, receives the requisitions from all out stations at home or abroad, and is the custodian of stores as soon as they are ready for service. The Director of Artillery is answerable for the expenditure under what is known as Vote 12 in the Army Estimates, the gross amount of which this year exceeds three millions. Of this sum the larger half is to be expended in the acquisition of arms, ammunition, accoutrements, &c., by purchase from the trade through the agency of the Director of Contracts, whose relations with the manufacturing departments are thus necessarily intimate and onerous. It will be seen, however, that nearly a million and a half remains to be expended in actual manufacture, about two-thirds of that sum being the estimated wages of the year. The great Arsenal at Woolwich now covers an area of vast extent, and comprises the gun factory, the carriage factory, and the laboratory, in which are manufactured projectiles, torpedoes, and a variety of woodwork, among other numberless things. Besides these works there are the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, the Powder Factory at Waltham, and two factories for repairs, and for the production of carbines and other arms at Birmingham. During the last financial year nearly 13,000 men were employed in these several factories. How stupendous has been the growth of these State manufactories may be seen by a comparison with the return of workmen employed in 1835, at which time occupation was found for less than 300 at Woolwich and Enfield. In 1844 the wages paid in the manufacturing departments were 34,000*l*. in 1849 they had reached 72,000*l*. Then follwed the Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny. It was found that during these campaigns it was practically impossible to purchase the warlike stores required, though contracts were made regardless of price, and the extension of the laboratory was held to be a work of absolute necessity. The policy of State factories was challenged by Mr. Cobden in 1864, and a debate of great interest took place upon his motion which was not pressed to a divison. The most potent influence, however, leading to the enlargement of the Government manufactories has been the revolutionary strides in the science of naval and military armaments. The 6-inch cast-iron muzzle-loader of Nelson's time was still the weapon of thirty years ago. The change from cannon balls to elongated projectiles has carried with it the transformation from smooth to rifled boring, and the adoption of slow-burning German powder has involved the lengthening of the gun, and has confirmed beyond question the necessity of the elaborate mechanism for breech-loading and the adoption of steel as the material for construction. In 1855 the Duke of Wellington, with its 131 guns, could have been armed and equipped for 17,000*l*. The armament and stores for the Benbow will have cost more than 200,000*l*. One round fired from the largest gun in 1856 cost fifteen shillings. Each time the 110-ton gun of to-day is fired bang goes 150*l*. Quick-firing guns like that of Hodgkiss, machine guns constructed to fire cartridges in rapid continuity, torpedoes, and submarine mines for attack and defence, are among the innumerable devices which the ceaseless activity of science has invented to satisfy the competitive demands of the Great Powers. Herein lies the difficulty in the way of effecting any material reduction in the military and naval votes until the moral conscience and the common sense of the burden bearers throughout Europe revolt against the folly of such expenditure, and the democracies demand from their rulers the adoption of a more excellent way. Meantime it will be seen how important was the reference to Lord Morley's Committee of the inquiry whether improvements could be suggested in organization and administration that would ensure greater efficiency and economy in these manufacturing departments.

CHARGES AGAINST CLERGYMEN.

THE Rev. John McAllister, vicar of St. Nicholas, Plumstead, appeared at Woolwich Police Court, on bail, before Mr. Marsham, to answer adjourned charges of obtaining charitable subscriptions from her Majesty's War Department on fraudulent pretences.—

Mr. C. Mathews again represented the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. St. John Wontner appeared for the defence.—

Sir Ralph Thompson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for War, was the first witness called on this occasion, and proved that, on the solicitation of the defendant various contributions were made out of the War Office fund to the church, school, and mission house in the parish of St. Nicholas, Plumstead, extending over a considerable number of years. Most of these transactions had been previously spoken of by other witnesses.—The case was again adjourned, bail in 1,000*l*. being taken as before for the defendant's appearance.

At the Hampstead Police-court the Rev. Frederick Clarke, 44, attired in clerical garb, and described as a clergyman of the Church of England, of Richmond-road, Dalston, who was said also to be known as the Rev. Mr. Duffy, was brought up by Detective-Sergeant Fleming, of the S Division, and charged before Mr. G. H. Powell with obtaining from Mr. Skinner Moore, a merchant, residing at Gayton-crescent, Hampstead, the sum of 2s. 6d. with intent thereby to cheat and defraud.

The prosecutor deposed that he resided at No. 4, Gayton-crescent. On the 9th inst. the prisoner presented his card (produced) to him, on which his name was printed as the Rev. F. Clarke, and showed him a subscription book containing the names chiefly of a number of ladies. Prisoner represented to him that he had been specially sent to him by Miss Isaacson, of Thurlew-road, who had told him that prosecutor was particularly interested in giving to funds for the erection of iron churches.—

Mr. Powell (to prosecutor) : How did you find out that Mr. Clarke was not collecting for something that was right ?

Prosecutor replied that it was from something he heard at a dinner party, and from some information indirectly coming from this police office.

Mr. Powell, the magistrate, examined two books produced as having been found on prisoner, containing names and addresses of benevolent persons residing in Hampstead, and then remarked, "This gentleman (prisoner) has another book, I know, because he called on me yesterday."—

Sergeant Fleming : I have not searched his house yet.

Mr. Powell : You must get another book. There is another.

Prosecutor : The book I signed is not here.—

Detective-sergeant Fleming, S division, deposed that about a quarter past eight that morning he went to 230 Richmond-road, Dalston. He asked for the prisoner, and was shown into his bedroom, where he was [illegible] him that he was a police officer, [illegible] for obtaining mo[illegible]

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

A HOME PAPER publishes an article which contains facts of special interest and importance, evidently emanating from authoritative sources both at home and in the colonies. Dealing with the markets of the world, the writer says that German traders, aided by their Government, are leaving no stone unturned to develop their foreign trade. He proceeds :—

Let us give one instance. Soon after the introduction of patent safety matches a continental firm had a very large consignment of these articles, with full direction for use printed in Chinese, even the wrappers containing a complete descriptive advertisement in the native language. Some twelve or fifteen years ago an enterprising German had a few bars of six popular Chinese melodies set to music, and exported a large quantity of musical boxes playing four or six Chinese tunes to the Straits Settlements and China. This speculation, it is needless to say, proved a most profitable one in itself, but all such enterprises have far-reaching ulterior effects in popularising German trade.

Unfortunately, English traders have been very slow in adopting new devices of the kind. The Sheffield manufacturers require generations to persuade them to make the light axe which ages ago was proved to be the best pioneering instrument. Although the latter is now made in Sheffield, all over the world it is known by the name of the American axe.

At the present moment a great trade might be done with China in agricultural implements. Hoes, chankols, and many other articles of the kind, if made to Chinese patterns, could be imported and sold at a large profit for considerably lower prices than those which the more expensive native processes of production render necessary. But it must not be forgetton that useless prohibitive regulations harass and handicap British traders. These impositions are not observed by foreign vessels, and consequently they do not benefit the natives, for whose protection they were instituted. As an instance we may mention that spirits, arms, ammunition, &c., can still be imported into the South Sea Islands but not under the British flag. The regulation in theory is, doubtless, wise and beneficial ; but to render it effective it should be made the subject of international agreement, as in the suppression of the slave trade. This would prevent the spectacle of an English trader lying at a South Sea port doing nothing but watch the brisk trade carried on by foreigners in the very articles which are to him prohibited. The humiliating result is that in many cases English vessels, to compete successfully with other nations, have changed their flag and registry.

The writer declares that the history of the New Guinea question illustrates in the most painful way the contrast between the treatment of German newly-acquired territory and the English plan of doing nothing with it, or of regarding it on the whole as rather a nuisance. Immediately upon the proclamation of the German sovereignty, a liberal charter was granted to a trading company, and every facility for the exploration and development of the country was afforded. The writer then goes on to speak of the dismay caused at the late Colonial Conference by some of the proposals of the Government, and says :—

The rejoinder of one of the colonial representatives to an offer made by the War Office to supply some new and important coast defences with obsolete 64-pounders at a cheap rate must be fresh in official minds. When this very munificent suggestion was made, the Colonial Delegate coolly asked why the Home authorities did not offer them their old bows and arrows.

LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

EVERY English father who reads these words knows perfectly well that he can trust his sons and nephews to learn anything sooner than foreign languages. That is the one duty, if it falls to them, which they shirk, and about which they are content to make pretences. We have never yet heard a quite reasonable explanation of a fact which everybody deplores, for the most popular one, that English lads have some natural incapacity for learning languages, is the purest nonsense. They are a little deficient, perhaps, in the mimetic faculty which is a help to accurate pronunciation—though Italians, who possess it, never quite master English, and Irishmen, who possess it, put their brogue into every language, and are careless about accuracy, even in their own tongue ; but they learn when they must, as well as any other people. They and the Russians know all the languages of Asia ; they pick up Italian with marvellous rapidity ; and they are met with in hundreds all over South America, indistinguishable, as far as language is concerned, from the Spaniards with whom they deal. The higher classes, who take trouble about French, speak and read it almost as readily as any people in Europe ; and the number of young men among us, and especially young Scotchmen, who know literary German well is becoming large. That the Englishman rarely becomes an accomplished linguist is true as that he rarely knows completely any foreign literature ; but, then, how many Englishmen master their own tongue in its niceties, or know any group of English authors sufficiently to pass an informal examination ? A general dislike to learn anything avoidable is not an incapacity to learn living languages, more especially when they always are learned by the same boys under pressure of necessity.

Missionaries are quite average persons in intellectual power, and are apt from concentration of ideas to be a little "wooden" besides ; but no class of men on earth, except German professors, would attempt to rival English missionaries in linguistic attainment. There are men among them in dozens as familiar with the folk-lore of out-of-the-way tribes as Professor Darmstetter is with the folk-lore of the Semitic peoples, and others who have mastered thoroughly the so-called "impossible" languages, learned Chinese and popular Singhalese. There is no natural incapacity, and, as far as our observation extends, very little disposition to deny the value of such acquirements, which heads of families, again, preach with energy and reiteration.

The defect must be somewhere in the method of tuition, and we incline to believe it is to be found in two facts. One is that an Englishman seldom learns well except of an Englishman, and always is set to learn languages of a foreigner ; and the other, and more important, is that he has no idea of the time required by the study. He has an absurd notion, which we have in our experience found universal among all classes except the highest, that he can "pick up" a modern tongue "in no time"—that is, in odds and ends of time, of which the main bulk is devoted to other studies. He may do that or something like it when he is studying his third language, if he is very quick, very mimetic, and very well content with a narrowly defined range of vocables—with the terms, for example, wanted for a profession or for the management of a household. But it takes a German residing in England, and making the language his business, a year to learn English well, and at the end of it the coversation will slip perhaps twice a day out of the range of his knowledge. A year's study of that kind, much of it involuntary, is equivalent for a student learning the first foreign tongue in his own country, to at least three years of steady application through a good section of each day.

How many English lads who fancy they are learning French or German devote that amount of time to it, or even a faint approximation to that amount ? They never give a fifth, and very seldom a tenth, and never advancing beyond beginnings, never overcome the initial disgust with which all labour not immediately profitable inspires all but a very few. Lads constantly give four hours a day to Latin for eight months a year for seven years, and then cannot translate at sight, or write a good Latin letter offhand, to save their lives ; yet they think they can learn German by reading two hours a week for three terms. So thinking, they are always dissatisfied with the result, accuse themselves of natural incapacity, and hate the [illegible] and the teacher about equally. That blund[illegible] convinced is the very root of the [illegible] to learn lan[illegible]

AN ENGLISH BOOKMAKER'S TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

A REMARKABLE instance of the law's delay in France has been furnished by the length of time which it takes the justice of the peace before whom Mr. Gideon, the well-known English bookmaker in Paris, was arraigned at Neuilly-sur-Seine to give his decision *en refere*. Mr. Gideon was prosecuted for bookbetting under the Goblet circular, and was defended by Maitre Demange, the able criminal lawyer, who eloquently rebutted the charges brought against his client. The justice of the peace, who was evidently moved by the formidable machinery which the English bookmaker had brought to bear on his case has reserved his decision until the 4th of next month. Should an unfavourable judgment be given, Mr. Gideon, with true British pluck, intends to go on to the Court of Appeal, and, if necessary, to the Court of Cassation the highest tribunal in the land.

In the meantime it is curious to notice that the Goblet circular, which made so much noise during the spring and early summer meetings in Paris, is become by degrees a dying, if not a dead letter. The other day, for instance, at Maisons-Lafitte, the bookmakers boldly shouted the odds, stuck up their lists in the *Pesage*, and conducted their operations generally just as of old, without let or hindrance, the gendarmes looking on stolidly, and eyeing the proceedings from beneath their beetling brows and Napoleonic cocked hats without moving a muscle.

What is more, eighteen persons who were prosecuted for betting, and brought before the police-court of St. Denis, were lately acquitted with flying colours. The justice of the peace based his decision on the fact that betting on racecourses as ruled by the Court of Cassation in 1875, although partaking in some way of the nature of cnance, could not be considered as a common *jeu de hasard*, as the qualities of the horses and the skill of the jockeys were predominating elements in determining the success of the operation. This, broadly speaking, is the gist of the decision when divested of its "considerants" and other foggy variations of forensic phraseology in which men of law, in France as well as elsewhere, are apt, be it said with all due respect to their acumen and ability, to indulge.

THE COOLGRANEY EVICTIONS.

A FEARFUL encounter took place on Saturday, July 16, at the eviction of the family of a man named Byrne, on Brook's estate. At the first tenant's house visited the tenant, a woman named Rafferty, settled by paying the amount of the rent due and the costs, 10*l*. The settlement, it is understood, is made with the approval of the Nationalists for the purpose of providing accommodation for other tenants who have been evicted. Some other evictions having taken place without anything worthy of note having occurred, the party went to the house of Edward Byrne.

The door was closed, but it yielded easily. Inside, however, and blocking the entrance, was a huge stump of a tree, behind which were a number of women, one of whom held a vessel of boiling water and meal. This caused the emergency men to pause, and the people inside were encouraged by the cheers of those outside. The police endeavoured to advise the people inside, but they were told that, although the hot water was not intended for them, they might get some of it.

Edwards, the leader of the emergency men, then made a dash to get over the tree, but a quantity of the scalding water was thrown in his face, and he was forced to retreat. A general rush was then made, and the barrier was passed. A hand-to-hand fight followed between the men who were inside, who were armed with sticks and other weapons. The encounter lasted several minutes, Captain Hamilton himself being in the thick of it, and narrowly escaped a desperate blow made at his head.

Finally the police went in and quelled the disturbance.

Two of the emergency men have bad wounds, and one of the tenant's friends had received a serious injury on the scalp. Six arrests were made.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., speaking after the evictions, said he deeply respected the services and sufferings of Mr. Davitt for his country, and he would be the last man to cast any reflection on his words ; but he had read his speech on the previous day with regret. It amounted to a charge very little short of folly against the advice the people were given by some of their leaders, and a charge cowardice against the people.

[Mr. Davitt denied this.]

Mr. Redmond (continuing) said the advice to which Mr. Davitt referred as advice of officials in Dublin was not correctly described. It was the advice given by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon, and supported by Mr. O'Brien. He (Mr. Redmond) would approve of the tenants giving such resistance as would show their courage and devotion to their homes ; but they ought not to engage in an unequal struggle against the bayonets of their enemies. Mr. Davitt had said that if he were in the position of those who were being evicted, he would resist to the death. That advice he (Mr. Redmond) was not prepared to give.

Mr. Davitt replied to Mr. Redmond, and said he would act loyally on the advice given by Mr. Parrell, but he would not be dictated to by any sub-leader of the Irish people.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., speaking at Arklow, said the Plan of Campaign had been adopted during the winter on eighty estates, and of these men who adopted it, three-fourths had obtained from their landlords the reductions which they demanded. In addition to these they could count by hundreds the number of landlords who, seeing the success which attended the Plan of Campaign on their neighbours' estates, had conceded the demand of their tenants. At the present moment there were ten landlords who had not given in yet, and the fate of the tenants in Ireland was centred upon the struggle which was at present taking place upon these estates. It remained to be seen whether these landlords would continue in the course they had adopted. He had come there to thank the people of Coolgraney for the admirable manner in which they had carried out all the principles of the Plan. They were now fighting not only in their own interest, but in the interests of the future of the country ; and as in the old times the men of '98 did not hesitate to pile their bodies on the streets of that town because they believed they were struggling on behalf of the old cause and the old country, so they that day would not hesitate and would not flinch even when the walls of their old houses were tumbling about their heads. He wished to make reference to the speech delivered by Mr. Davitt. He could not refrain from expressing his regret that he should have selected that place to find fault with the advice given by the executive in Dublin. He thought it his duty to defend Mr. Harrington, who, occupying an official position, did not think himself justified in making reply himself. He hoped all their petty difficulties in future would be settled in the Council Chamber, so the opinion of the Irish leaders might for the future come undivided to the Irish people.

THE SHOOTING FOR THE KOLAPORE CUP.

FOR the Kolapore Cup match at Wimbledon the conditions were as favourable even for the marksmen from tropical Greater Britain as can well be hoped for at Wimbledon. The little breeze that occasionally breathed through the sultry air blew steadily from one quarter, and the bright sunshine was decidedly in favour of the Indian and Capetown teams. They might, perhaps, have complained that the misty film hanging between them and the targets was an atmospheric effect with which they were not familiar, but in all probability it did not tend to reduce their scores materially, and it certainly was not more against them than the fierce glare of sunlight was against the Home and Canadian teams. The chances therefore were fairly equalised, and even those who were vanquished will probably admit that the best team won. This view is borne out by reference to every competition in which the representative men of each country and colony have shot during the recent meeting, as they hold in the match very much the same relative positions as they did in the principal [illegible] yards the Mother Country led [illegible] Guernsey, and India was [illegible] to pull up [illegible] but

THE NAVAL REVIEWS OF FIFTY YEARS.

THE Jubilee review of the Fleet was the ninth great naval demonstration at Spithead during the present reign. In some respect it was the greatest. No previous spectacle would have compared with it in destructive power. The old ships of the line would have stood but little chance against the heavily-armoured vessels that form the British bulwarks of to-day ; but they had their own merits from a spectacular point of view. A gathering of modern warships can present no sight so graceful as that of the Fleets of 1845 and 1856, whose spreading canvas rivalled the fleecy clouds in whiteness, and offered a delightful contrast to the deep blue of the surrounding Solent.

In 1845 the Albion was the most perfect man-of-war in the British Navy, and in June of that year the Queen paid her first visit to the Fleet. The occasion was one of great importance, for in 1845 the principle of propulsion by screw first prevailed against the official prejudice that tried to laugh it down. Reporters went into raptures over the evolutions of that day. The Fleet, riding at anchor, went through the form of getting under weight ; one ship alone, the Superb, being ordered to lift her anchor and move out of line to the eastward. Of all the ships' crews, that of the Trafalgar won chief praise, taking in the royals and flying jib, and reducing the ship to double-reefed topsails, topgallant sails and courses, jib and spanker in two minutes. A month later the Queen went to Spithead to see the experimental squadron start. She was received by the man-of-war, drawn up in the usual order, grim and silent, ports open and guns run out, scarcely a living soul to be seen on board. Presently three little flags were run up at the main on the Admiral's ship, and in an instant the rigging appeared instinct with life, the yards and cordages warmed with men, until at last they took their stand in tapering rows of duck frocks and trousers, and out came three thundering cheers for the Queen.

The rival claims of steam and sailing war ships were severely tested by the review of the Channel Fleet in August, 1853. A squadron of seven sailing ships of the line, under Admiral Fanshawe, had moved off in an easterly direction, and after being inspected by the Queen, the steam squadron, headed by the mighty Duke off Wellington, of 3,700 tons, manned by 1,100 men and carrying 131 guns, moved off in search of the enemy, under the command of Vice-Admiral Cochrane. Near Beachy Head they sighted Admiral Fanshawe's squadron, and, coming to close quarters, engaged him in a hot action, after which the signal for a general chase being given, the sailing ships were rapidly overhauled by the steam squadron. Later in the day there was a boat attack off Southsea Beach, which must have been a wonderfully pretty sight. In the following year the Queen again visited Spithead to bid God speed to the Baltic Fleet, that set out on March 10, 1854, in charge of Sir Chales Napier.

No previous spectacle had approached in grandeur the review of April 23, 1856, by which the Proclamation of peace was signalized. It almost takes our breath away to read that 254 ships of all classes mustered at Spithead, manned by over 50,000 men, and carrying 1,132 guns. The squadron was composed of 22 line-of-battle ships, 16 screw frigates and sloops, 26 paddle frigates and sloops, 9 Royal yachts and tenders, 7 screw mortar vessels and floating batteries, 6 troopships, 7 sailing vessels, and 188 gunboats, extending in a uniform length of five miles. The evolutions consisted of turning round pivot ships to port and starboard and manning the side towards the Royal yacht, stationed four cables beyond the pivot ships, as they passed the Queen. This review had its comical side. A great master of peers and commoners was expected ; but by some blunder this distinguished company was sent to Southampton instead of Portsmouth, and when, after numerous delays and vexations they did get on board the two vessels appointed for their reception, they heard the guns already booming to welcome the Queen at Spithead. When the legislators did get on the scene, they were still more sorely tried by being treated as outsiders, and their portion of misery was completed by being landed at Waterloo at four o'clock next morning, and having to walk home. Some curious reflections will also be inspired by the narration of a freak played by the Admiralty yacht, Black Eagle. Strict orders had been issued by the Board of Admiralty that only anthracite coal was to be used, and the only vessel that failed to observe the order was this same Admiralty yacht, Black Eagle, which steamed along in all the insolence of official pride marring the fair prospect by belching out horrid black smoke from her funnel.

A steady downpour of rain proved fatal to the efforts made to interest the Sultan of Turkey at Spithead on July 17, 1867. A squadron of seventeen line-of-battle ships, sixteen gunboats, and twenty-one yachts, troopships, and tenders had mustered ; but to the disgust of the huge crowds that had gathered around the Fleet, afloat and ashore, the vessels remained all day in sullen inaction. The Duke of Wellington was now no longer the giant ship. It had given way to the five masted ironclad Minotaur, and even the Minotaur had been replaced in popular wonder by the Devastation.

Once again the Queen visited Spithead in State, on August 13, 1878, when she inspected the Particular Service Squadron. The squadron consisted of ten broadside ships, eight turret ships, six sloops and gunboats and two torpedo boats—twenty-six in all, manned by 6,692 men, and caarying 219 guns. The numbers are small compared with those of 1856, but the squadron could have swept the Baltic fleet off the sea in a very short time.

ADVENTURERS IN PARIS.

THE extraordinary career of the murderer Pranzini has (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) drawn a good deal of public attention to the adventurers who pour into Paris from different Oriental or Italian cities, and who contrive to fascinate foolish women by their Almavira-like airs and appearance. The French capital has long been, in fact, what Dr. Jhonson called London, the "needy villain's general home," and Pranzinis abound on the boulevards. There have now successively blazed before the public Prince Scanderbeg, an ex-waiter, who sold decorations ; Adim Pasha, a gambler greatly beloved by the demi-monde, who was entrapped in London, and who turned out to be an ex-hotel tout from Riga ; the false Count, who gave himself the name of a noble Roman family, but who was, in reality, a good-looking brawny-limbed scamp, who had sold ices in Naples. This man was all the rage at Nice a few seasons since, until he was suddenly wanted at Marseilles, where he was condemned to imprisonment for fraud.

Another notorious impostor was the Marquis of Castel-Bravo, a name which might have suited Mrs. Radcliffe or Theophile Gautier. A few years ago he used to sup at Bignon's, and his youth and stature, but above all, his splendid head, caused flutters in the hearts of the frail beauties who frequented that establishment before midnight in the company of their admirers. All their looks were for the splendid Marchese, who was, however, tapped on the shoulder one night by a dirty little man in a shabby threadbare suit, who intimated that his Excellency the Marquis was anxiously awaited at the Prefecture of Police. The Don Juan of Cestel-Bravo was, in fact, simple Bernardino Dominguez who had been condemned by default to ten years' imprisonment for fraud and forgery. From the sumptuous supper-rooms at Bignon's he was speedily transferred to Noumea, only just in time to prevent his marriage with an American widow who had one million of dollars as her jointure. The ease with which Pranzini fooled women in Paris and elsewhere shows that the discoveries of the exploits of numerous predecessors had borne no fruit and served to point no moral.

A TRAGIC STORY.

SHAKESPEARE'S melancholy Dane included the "law's delay" along with the "oppressor's wrong" among the burdensome evils of life ; and in the three centuries that have since elapsed there have been many tragic records to serve as commentary. The latest is from Madrid. On the 29th of last August there was a merry meeting of gitanos in the capital of Spain. The Spanish zincali are a clannish race, and they met to celebrate the wedding of a gipsy maiden and her lover. La Conchita and Antonio Montoya were well mated, and "all went merry as a [illegible] are not the most placable [illegible] of the wedding [illegible] they had disagree[illegible]rs, and a [illegible]ured to [illegible]nd when [illegible]ere also [illegible]is true, [illegible]n their [illegible] suc[illegible]hot. [illegible]d

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE AT BILBAO.

MR. J. BAIERLEY, writing from Bilbao, in Spain, draws the attention of the public "to an outrage of the most murderous and cold-blooded character : committed, on July 17th," on a British subject :—

A seaman of the name of Parker, belonging to the English steamer Circassia, Captain Calvert, was at half-past ten this morning walking by himself on the quay, within a few yards of his vessel. He had, it appears, been drinking, but was not intoxicated. Earlier in the morning he had been ordered off the quay by some Customs officers on guard there. He had, it seems, been a little noisy, and his captain had sent him to his berth. Unfortunately for himself, however, he had found his way again to the quay, and was walking on it alone when one of the guards, standing within a few feet of him, deliberately raised his rifle and shot him dead on the spot. This uniformed assassin then coolly took out and lighted a cigarette, with his victim lying in his blood before him, as though nothing more had happened than the shooting of a rabbit. I was within thirty yards of the spot where the deed was done, and immediately proceeded to the scene. On questioning the captain and officers of the ship to which the unfortunate man belonged I learned that the deceased was himself entirely unarmed, that he was not quarrelling with or striking at any one, and that, moreover, he was of a most harmless and inoffensive disposition, enjoying the good will of all on board. It may be added that the mate of his vessel was coming to fetch him, and was actually within a few feet of him when the shot was fired ; and that the quay on which he was walking was part of the property of an English Iron Company.

The British Consul has been informed of the occurrence, and will, of course, make his own representation to the authorities. But it may be permitted, perhaps, to one outside the official groove to call the attention of the public to the state of things here which is thus revealed.

I submit that the unvarnished recital of facts just given shows a condition of affairs with reference to the treatment of English subjects in Spanish ports which demands the prompt interference of our Government. Is it to be borne that an unarmed and inoffensive English seaman, within the shadow of his own vessel, and in sight of the English flag, may be shot down like a dog by an armed officer of the law, for the crime of being a litte noisy ?

This port is for the greater part of the year crowded with British shipping, and is frequented from time to time by thousands of British seamen. It is plain that under the existing regime their lives are not worth a day's purchase. Within full view of their own ship, and under the eyes of their own officers they are not safe.

I trust that public opinion in England will not allow the matter to rest until our Government has obtained from the Spanish authorities in the first place, the condign punishment of the prepetrator of the outrage, and in the second, such a revision of the laws and regulations of the port as will make a repetition of it for the future impossible.

BALDNESS AND TRICHOLOGY.

MR. G. H. WHEELER, president of the British Trichological Association, writes to the *Standard* :—"Will you permit me, as a Trichologist of over twenty years' experience and practice, to inform your readers that it is not a fact that the future man will be bald, any more than the coming man will be consumptive, gouty, or nervous ? There will always be a certain number of bald persons ; but if those suffering from loss of hair, before it gets too bad, would adopt rational hygiene, and give up fads and deleterious habits of keeping the hair and skin of the scalp dry and free from oily substance, they would be taking the best means to prevent the increase of that number. I can prove that pure grease of any kind is a great assistance in maintaining the balance between waste and repair in the functions of the hair, and especially when induced by const

LORD ROSEBERY ON VILLADOM AND TORYISM.

At the banquet in Willis' Room son Monday, July 18, to celebrate the inauguration of the Home Counties Division of the National Liberal Federation, Lord Rosebery, responding to the toast of "The Home Counties Division of the National Liberal Federation", proposed by the Chairman, said :—

The home counties are in a somewhat anomalous and perplexed position. After all, it is in the home counties that some of the great victories of Liberalism were won. What was Wilkes' election for Middlesex but one of those small revolutions which have enabled this country to escape a great revolution? (Cheers.) And when we look back to the history of that period, we who live in the same counties are apt to ask how it is that we have degenerated since those times (Renewed cheers.) It is all villadom.

Villadom is a very complex expression. I have searched in vain and sought to find out what the inhabitant of a villa is called in English, and as far as I can make out, the strictly legal term would be "villain." Do not suppose that I, who am one of that class of the population, am anxious to lay any stigma upon it. But why are we villains, or inhabitants of villadom, chargeable with the shipwreck of the Liberal party in the home counties? Whenever we endeavour to find out for ourselves, it is all that——fellow Gladstone, that——fellow Parnell, and these ——fellows who want to break up this dear United Kingdom. But without entering into the vulgar idioms of the railway carriage, we may say at least this, that villadom is wealthy, and that therefore it is afraid of the Liberal party; that it is religious, or rather attached to the Established Church—(laughter) —and, therefore, sniffs danger in every breeze that passes over the Liberal party; and that it is aristocratic and, therefore, dispises the Liberal party. (Cheers.) I am not sure that there is much ground for these feelings on the part of our villa friends.

Property is a sacred word with villadom; and in the next place they are fond of what is called a spirit of foreign policy, but I do not quite understand they hurry and rush from one sheepfold into another on these grounds. (Hear, hear.) Have the Tories shown such scrupulous regard for property? At this moment every mortgagee in the county must feel uncomfortable, and that class of people whose incomes depend upon settled money are in state of uneasiness, because the party who preserves and champions property has promised to engage in a diliberate investigation as to whether the interest on mortgages should be reduced or not in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (Cheers.) What I want to say to my brother villa proprietors is that, if the one thing they have at heart is the preservation of the rights of property in going over to the Conservative party, they are leaning on a broken reed.

In regard to the other matter, the spirited foreign policy, I will only touch upon one point. I do not pretend to know what the Envoy Plenipotentiary Extraordinary at Constantinople may have been doing. We shall know that when the papers have been presented—more or less. (Laughter.) We shall, at least, know why the ablest diplomatist that Great Britain possesses as regards the Eastern question—Sir William White —was superseded by a friend of mine, a very clever and worthy man, but one not to be compared to him for that purpose, in my opinion. Sir Henry Wolff, we were told exactly a fortnight ago was to leave Constantinople because there was no ratification, but he hung on day after day. I do not know if he called daily at the Porte to try and get an answer, but at any rate until we know better, it does appear to us that the honour and good name of Great Britain have been made in laughing-stock in the back quarters of Constantinople—that the dragomans and the interpreters and the under-secretaries have been flouting the representative of the Queen of this country; and that has been done, not under our Minister, but under that spirited noble, consistent, firm Foreign Secretary whom the villa proprietors have left our party to support. I do not wish to pass an opinion upon this point. I give you no opinion whatever, but if I, as a villa proprietor, had left the Liberal party in order to rank myself with the party of property, and of a spirited foreign policy, I should find much in the newspapers to cause me some apprehension. (Hear, hear.)

THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON ON BUDDHISM.

Two lectures on Buddhism have been delivered by the Rev. Luke Rivington at Grosvenor House. They were very largely attended and excited so much interest that the lecturer has announced his intention to repeat them at the Kensington Town Hall.

Mr. Rivington began by deprecating the idea of surprise at the widespread fascination exerted by the subject of Buddhism, considering the popular notions concerning it. These popular notions he insisted, were, most of them, unfounded. Comparing the older Pali texts with later embellishments, it would be found that all that could really be called historical left us with an account of an earnest man, who, in the main, adopted certain recognised modes of teaching and life in vogue at that time, ignoring religion, and proceeding on false principles and quite unadapted to the ordinary run of human beings. He was no social reformer, and the real coincidences between his life and the life of Christ were merely such as must exist between any two who sought to influence their fellow-men. The supposed coincidences between some of the peculiar features of our Lord's life and that of Sekya Muni rest on no historical basis. Thus there was the resemblance between our Lord's temptation and the temptation of Buddha suggested in Mr. Edwin Arnold's poem; but whilst the interpretation of the word *Attavad* suggested by that writer would succeed in establishing a remarkable coincidence between the two temptations, the real meaning of that word involved the most fundamental difference betwen the two. The pre-existence of our Lord and the so-called pre-existence of the Buddha had absolutely nothing in common.

The second lecture dealt with the philosophy and moral code of Buddishm, and in the course of it Mr. Rivington exposed certain fundamental errors concerning man's moral nature on which the very axioms of Buddhistic morality repose. He explained the meaning of the word *Nirvana* and the eightfold path, according to the latest authorities, and concluded with deprecating the idea that esoteric Buddishm could bring any one nearer to God.

THE SPOT IN THE MOON.

The *Globe* thanks Mr. Lakshmi Narazana, honorary secretary to the London Ariya Samaj, for a very interesting document. "As to its title, we regret that we cannot give it, for the very sufficient reason that we are totally unacquainted with the very elegant looking Oriental language in which it is written. The document itself, however, is enriched with an English rendering, upon which we are compelled to fall back, although we should have liked to print specimens of the original if that feat had been within the competence of the accidental printing-press. The "crib" reveals to us that the document is (we might have guessed it) a sort of Jubilee Ode, loyal address, and prayer for the Queen's Majesty rolled into one. It is very pretty reading. In fact it blossoms out luxuriantly with the flowers of figure characteristic of the gorgeous East. Addressing the Queen, the London Ariya Samaj thus expresses its gratitude for the benefits conferred upon India in the course of Her Majesty's reign. "Under your Majesty's rule the owls (marauders) have become blind, and the education lotus has expanded and become fragrant, by which the bad smell of injustice is removed and the night darkness of ignorance is destroyed. But in spite of the blindins of the owls, the expansion of the education lotus (which is a very pretty conceit, and sounds much better than "School Board") and the removal of the bad smell of injustice, there is yet one complaint to make In the words of the Jubilee document "there is one spot in the moon. This spot is caused by the fact that the useful, animal the cow, is not protected." That is a hard saying, and its meaning is not absolutely manifest. Arguing from the analogy of European civilisation, one may take it to refer to those practices of dilution habitual in the retail milk trade whichEngland and her capital city still have to deplore On the other hand, it may, very probably, refer to the sacro-sanct character of the milky mother in Brahminical eyes. But anyway, this protection had better be vouchsafed, for, if it be, "your Majesty will outshine the very moon in Heaven." We scarcely know what steps the London Ariya-Samaj had better take, but perhaps Mr. Conybeare or some friend of his will ask question in the House about this deplorable spot in the moon.

THE CRETAN DEMANDS GRANTED.

Mahmoud Pasha, the Special Ottoman Commissioner in Crete, has issued a proclamation to the Cretans, the principal points of which are as follows :—

1. The cession by the Ottoman Government to Crete of one-half the Customs revenue of the island. 2. The Budget deficit in bad years to be made up from the surplus in good years. 3. The resolutions of the Assembly to be sanctioned by the Imperial Government within three months of their being passed. The proclamation, which will form an appendix to the Khalepa Convention, also contains several provisions giving the Christian element a greater share in local government.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF MR. H. M. STANLEY.

The rumour as to Mr. Stanley's death, says the *Times*, seems incredible in the light of other information which we know to be authentic. A telegram which we published yesterday from General Strauch, of Brussels, states that Mr. Stanley had left the Aruwimi River, some distance below Stanley Falls, June 2, for Wadeali, Emin Pasha's head-quarters. General Strauch, one of the leading, members of the Governing Committee in Brussels of the Congo Free State, must have received his telegram from one of his officers on the Congo, so that there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the news. But practically simultaneously comes this rumour from the same telelgraph station at St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, that Mr. Stanley has been shot dead. It comes in a very round-about way, and evidently must have reached St. Thomas by the same steamer that brought the news of Mr. Stanley's departure from the Aruwimi. Neither of the two versions of his death is credible, in the light of the news from Brussels. One is that he was shot dead while fighting some natives to obtain supplies. But the struggle for supplies would not begin immediately on his leaving the Aruwimi, though we know that Mr. Stanley must have had serious difficulties in this respect as he ascended the Congo. The other version, that his vessel sank while ascending the river, and that Mr. Stanley was killed by the natives, is still more incredible. The river referred to his evidently the Congo, for nothing would be gained by ascending the Aruwimi, which at a short distance from its mouth is rendered impassable by rapids; and we know that by June 2 the river journey was completed and Mr. Stanley had started overland. The rumour was forwarded by a missionary at Matadi, who had it from a native from up-country. Matadi, let us say, is opposite Vivi, on the lower part of the river, and far below Stanley Pool. How did the up-country native get the information? If he brought it from Aruwimi he must have come along with the news contained in General Strauch's telegram. If as is more likely, the native got it from another native, it is evidently one of those rumours passed from mouth to mouth and gathering as they go, with which we are all familiar as coming from Africa. No traveller has ever gone into the heart of Africa about whom similar rumours have not been repeatedly sent home. There can be little doubt, we think, that Mr. Stanley has established his camp in the neighbourhood of the Aruwimi, as he assured us he would do before he left, and pushed on without delay for the Albert Nyanza. Through various unexpected hindrances, he is already a month behind his calculated time, for he hoped to be with Emin Pasha by the beginning of June. If all has gone well since June 2, it is probable enough that the two men have met by this time, for, according to the latest telegram, Emin Pasha is probably somewhere to the south of the Albert Nyanza, and may have met Mr. Stanley half-way. He may have, indeed, already solved one of the problems which Mr. Stanley meant to face—the connections of Albert Nyanza and Muta Nzigé, in which case Mr. Stanley will have more time to devote to the other geographical problems which he means to solve. Among those whose opinion in these matters is of most weight, this roundabout rumour of Mr. Stanley's death is entirely disbelieved.

The committee of gentlemen who sent Mr. H. M. Stanley to the relief of Emin Pasha do not attach the slightest credence to the above telegram. Authentic news of Mr. Stanley may be expected in a couple of months, and it will in all probability come from the east and not the west coast of Africa. It is fully expected by the committee that the next news will notify the relief of Emin Pasha by the Expedition. Authorities state that it would have been utterly impossible for news of Mr. Stanley to have left Aruwimi after June 2nd, and to have reached a missionary at Matadi who could have brought the news down to St. Thomas's by July 20th. It must be remembered that the country between Aruwimi and Matadi is of the most difficult kind, that the distance is over 1,000 miles, and that had anything happened to the explorer a special message would at once have been sent back to the coast. But even relays of special messages could not have brought the news. Mr. Stanley left England on the 20th January to take command of an expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, beleaguered in the Equatorial Province lying around Lake Albert Nyanza. Travelling direct to Zanzibar, Mr. Stanley there put himself at the head of the compact body of men which had been organised, and set sail for the mouth of the Congo, he having chosen to attempt the rescue of Emin Pasha by way of the Congo rather than by the shorter route from Zanzibar. A prosperous voyage was made to the West Coast of Africa, and without accident, but after enduring great hardships from scarcity of provisions, the caravan reached Stanley Pool on April 20. After some difficulty with the missionaries there about the chartering of a steamer for his voyage up to Stanley Falls, the expedition was again set in motion. The latest intelligence from Mr. Stanley reached this country last night. It was to the effect that he had not gone on to the Stanley Falls Station, but had disembarked near the Aruwimi River, about 150 miles lower down than the Falls, and on June 2nd—three weeks behind time— commenced his perilous march across country to Wadelai, through a district and among a people totally unknown.

THE LANGWORTHY BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Official Receiver in the London Bankruptcy Court held the first sitting on Wednesday July 20th, to assess the damages in the breach of promise action, Langworthy *vs.* Langworthy. The damages are laid at £28,600.

Mr. Theodore Lumley appeared for Mrs. Langworthy the bankrupt was not represented, it having been decided on the last occasion that he had no *locus standi*; Mr. Aldridge attended as official solicitor.

At the commencement of the proceedings a proof for £28,600 was put in on behalf of Mrs. Langworthy in substitution for one of £20,000 already tendered the object being to include the sum of £1,200 per year allowed to Mrs. Langworthy by the Divorce Court *pendente lite*. From the statement made by the Chief Official Receiver, it would appear that Mrs. Langworthy was formerly a Miss Long, the daughter of an officer in the Army, who after leaving the service, occupied himself in the management of Lord O'Neill's estates. On her attaining the age of 23, Miss Long's father unfortunately lost a large sum of money, and her attainments being of a very high character, she became the mistress of the High School, Dublin. In August 1882, she excepted an offer in marriage made by Mr. Langworthy, being then in the receipt of an income of £600 or £700 per year. In September following the marriage took place at Caen, but a doubt having arisen respecting its validity, the ceremony was gone through again at Antwerp by the Rev. Mr. Potts. Subsequently the bankrupt wrote to Mrs. Langworthy addressing her as "My dearest wife" and subscribing himself "Your loving bear," which was a term of endearment. After their arrival in the Argentine Republic Mr. Langworthy began to ill-treat his wife depriving her of the necessaries of life and he subsequently announced to her that she was not his wife, that the marriage was a sham, and that the certificate of the ceremony having taken place was not worth the paper on which it was written. He also stated to Miss Long (Mrs. Langworthy's sister) that she was his mistress, and he eventually sent his wife back to this country in a cargo boat, and she reached England in ill-health, having with her a few yards of calico which she received from her husband as a parting gift. Legal proceedings followed.

Mr. G. A. Stevens, Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia stated, upon being examined, that he remembered the yacht Meteor called at Bahia, and he invited, Mr. Langworthy to dine at the Consulate. He afterwards ascertained that Mrs. Langworthy and her sister were on board the vessel, and he apologized for his unintentional incivility, and joined the former in the invitation. Mrs. Langworthy was always recognized by the bankrupt as his wife, and he spoke of her as such. On leaving, Mr. Langworthy expressed his obligations to the witness for his kindness, not only to himself, but to Mrs. Langworthy and Miss Long. The yacht Meteor was well equipped, and he had heard that the bankrupt had bought an estate in South America for £480,000.

In reply to the Chief Official Receiver, the witness said that he had no personal knowledge with reference to the means of Mr. Langworthy.

Mr. Lumley having stated that an application to make the decree *nisi* absolute was recently heard before Mr. Justice Butt, and referred by him to the President.

The Chief Official Receiver said it would certainly be necessary for him, before he gave his decision, to ascertain whether the decree *nisi* was made absolute, or whether the marriage was upheld.

Mr. Lumley intimated that he had received a letter from Mr. Langworthy's solicitor stating that in his absence they did not intend to cross-examine Mrs. Langworthy or to call witnesses. As to Mr. Langworthy's character, Mr. Lumley said that it was above reproach, and at the next sitting he proposed to adduce evidence, both documentary and otherwise for the purpose of establishing her claim to the fullest extent.

The case was then further adjourned.

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

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12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
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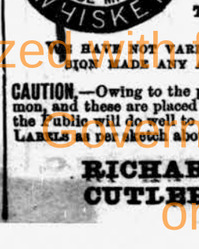

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Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
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The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case..... ..... „ **115**

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

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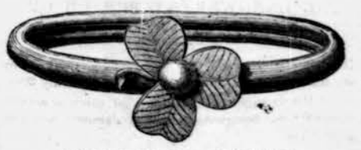

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